The New-York Times.

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LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Advance of Gen. Banks on the Bayou Teche.

Condition of Trade in the City.

The Sugar Crop in the Plaquemine and Lafourche Parishes.

Interesting from the Texas Coast.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Armament of Galveston.

Threat of the Mexicans to Burn Cotton at Matamoras.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. J. M. COURTENAY, arrived at this port last evening, from New-Orleans and Havana, having left the former port at 9 o'clock A. M., Oct. 17.

The steamships *Roanoke*, *Eagle* and *Corsica* were at Havana when the *Morning Star* left.

Dates from Vermillionville, headquarters Nineteenth and Thirteenth Army Corps, are up to 10 P. M. of the 16th. There has been skirmishing nearly every day for a week, without casualties on our side. To-day we had six wounded, the enemy's loss about the same. The enemy's force in this vicinity is estimated at 2,000, and it is ascertained that Gens. MOUTON and GREENE command them.

Quite extensive rebel salt works in the vicinity of Point Clear in the Mississippi Sound, have been destroyed by detachments of sailors from the steamer *Commodore* and yacht *Corypheus*, and soldiers furnished for the purpose from Fort Pike.

Brig.-Gen. A. J. HAMILTON has arrived in New-Orleans, on his way to assume the military governorship of Texas. At the request of many prominent citizens, the General has consented to address a grand mass meeting on the present aspect of political affairs.

He proceeds immediately to join the expedition now advancing for the recovery of Texas.

Four splendid prize steamers, now lying at this port, are soon to be offered for sale, for the benefit of Government or private individuals. They are needed for war purposes or the reviving trade upon the Mississippi.

Col. CHAS. C. DWIGHT, One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York, is relieved from duty as Judge of the Provost Court, and ordered to join his regiment. A. A. ATOCHA, Esq., formerly Judge-Advocate, is appointed to the Provost Court.

A beautiful stand of colors was presented on the 15th inst. to the First Louisiana Volunteers, by the officers and men of the Fourth District Police, of New-Orleans. The occasion was one of great interest. Hon. T. J. DURANT made the presentation speech in behalf of the Police, to which Hon. E. H. DURELL, Acting Mayor of the City, responded in behalf of the regiment, which is at present in the field.

Gov. SHEPLEY has modified his order for the registration of legal voters in such a manner that all loyal citizens may be registered as voters upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and making a declaration that such oath is taken voluntarily, and for the purpose of establishing a Government loyal to the United States.

By this arrival we have files of New-Orleans journals to the 17th inst. We make the following extracts:

NEWS FROM BAYOU TECHE.

Special correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

NEW-TOWN, BAYOU TECHE, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The advance of the army has crossed the Bayou Vermillion, and our cavalry has had a skirmish with the enemy, five hundred strong, with four pieces of artillery. Maj. COWAN, of Gen. WEITZEL'S Staff, and half-a-dozen men, were wounded. The enemy has been driven at every point. Supplies for the Thirteenth corps have been delayed by the grounding of barges.

FROM NEW-IBERIA.

Special Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

NEW-IBERIA, Monday, Oct. 12.

The old flag again floats over the waters of Bayou Teche, borne hither by the steamer *A. G. Brown*, now lying opposite New-Iberia. The sunken wrecks of iron-clad gunboats and schooners, which had been filled with bricks and surrounded with piles driven close to them, by which the Rebels hoped to effectually seal up the Bayou, have been successfully removed, and Capt. W. M. DANE salutes the astonished Creoles of New-Iberia with Confederate powder, burned in a rebel cannon taken from the gunboat *Cotton*. To Capt. DANE'S energy and indefatigable exertions, added to the invaluable services of Col. GEORGE D. ROBINSON and his regiment of Third Louisiana Engineers, belongs the credit of the prosperous issue. The organization and purpose of this colored regiment have proved completely successful, and it is a most important arm of our military service. In the work of removing the barriers, these men have, with cheerful obedience, furnished the muscle, which has been skilfully directed by their officers to accomplish the end desired. I must say a word about the steamer *A. G. Brown*. Many of your readers will recollect that she was captured last Spring, under the command of the gallant and lamented Col. COWEN, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York regiment. She was found concealed as much as possible, with some of her machinery taken out, to render her removal difficult.

But a way was found to discover the hiding places of the lost pieces, and she was soon put in perfect running order. She has been very useful to the Government ever since. The A. G. BROWN is now commanded by Capt. W. M. DANE, who is thoroughly acquainted with his duties, and has shown himself capable of successfully navigating this bayou under great difficulties. Mr. CHARLES SHALLY, the clerk, is one of the best men it was ever my good fortune to become acquainted with. He never fails to have his table well supplied with something good, and his politeness and attention to the officers of the army, and others traveling on the Brown, are justly celebrated. No one who has traveled through the Teche region can appreciate fully the importance of being on board of a boat commanded by capable and polite officers.

TRADE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Picayune, Oct. 17.

The liveliness, activity and inchoate return of business on the Levee, at the close of the last and the commencement of the present week—brought about by the receipts of 4,000 bales of cotton, and the arrival of a dozen or more steamboats from points on the Mississippi, from St. Louis down—were of an ephemeral nature. Trade and movements have, within three and four days past, relapsed into former stagnancy and inertness. The arrivals from the West or from up the river the coming week have not added in the least to supplies of provisions and breadstuffs, and our market is now bare of the most essential necessaries for city consumption.

The receipts of cotton and sugar the last ten days, light as they have been compared with former seasons, are in excess of the resources and means to move them, no provision nor arrangements having been made in anticipation of purchases and sales. These great staples this moment are at a dead lock for the want of money and facilities for negotiating exchange. A further view of affairs on the levee revealed some animation at the steamship landing; the arrivals of the steamers from New-York with full cargoes—the discharging thereof, the taking on board full cargoes in return; the arrival of a small fleet of vessels from Northern ports; two or three arrivals from Cuba; the latter with sugar, have imparted some show of business in quarters on the landing where dullness has ruled supreme for months past.

In some branches of trade our merchants and traders have received accessions to their previous reduced stocks—say dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes and hats. Groceries are in good supply, fully ample for the demand. The sales and shipments of general merchandise for the interior and on the coast, though under an increase, are nevertheless confined to the smallest, we may say infinitesimal scale.

Up to this time there has not been any renewal of intercourse with Louisville, Cincinnati, or other places on the Ohio River. This no doubt arises from the very low stage of water. Stocks of flour, corn, oats, pork and eatables of all kinds are low and prices rule exorbitantly, with great distress and much inconvenience existing among our population; in hundreds of instances, yea, thousands, extreme destitution prevails, and yesterday the family grocers were holding flour at $13 to $14 per barrel, hams at 20 to 22 cents per pound, bacon correspondingly high, and pork has gone up to $19 and $20 per barrel. Our local or family markets are very indifferently supplied, though there has been a great improvement within a few weeks past; prices for meats rule high—extremely high—say from double to triple above St. Louis and other places in the West. The cost of freight and transportation hither continues high—as, for instance, two dollars per barrel freight on flour from St. Louis, and other articles proportionably. The same high exactions in freights on every kind of merchandise, general and special, exist from Northern ports; and commenting on freights brings up the difference between steam and sailing vessels. While the latter find it difficult to obtain half a cent per pound for cotton for New-York, steamers realize 3c. to 3½c. How long these latter rates may prevail is difficult to say. The old adage, "make hay while the sun shines," is fully exemplified in the course of trade and commerce during these eventful times. All branches are subject to the variations. It is frequently remarked that large supplies of cotton will be received at an early day. The anticipations indulged in months ago have not as yet been realized. In the meantime several street operators are predicting that middlings will go up to $1 per lb. The last advices from Liverpool indicate large transactions in that market, with decreasing stocks and falling off in receipts. From the weekly returns as operations, for the weeks ending the 12th and 19th ult., cotton must have been sold and re-sold three or four times over; 242,000 bales reported sales for two weeks on a reported stock of 177,000 bales one week and 202,000 bales a week previous, are strong indications of great discrepancy somewhere. The Liverpool quotations and sales, and the course of all the European markets, have no influence or control on our market at this time. We are governed and moved by the great metropolis New-York.

THE SUGAR CROP.

From the True Delta Oct. 12.

A letter from Plaquemine Parish says: "About the growing sugar crop this much is to be said: instead of shipping to New-Orleans from fifteen to twenty thousand hogsheads of sugar, as the planters here used to do annually before the war, scarcely eight thousand will find their way to your market this season.

The river being at the present time very low, much lower than it has been in this parish for the last fifteen years, its water has a brakish taste as far as Poverty Point, nearly eighty miles from the sea. Different species of fish, which are known to live but in the briny element, such as mullet, sheephead, red fish, and many others, are now caught almost every day by the riparian settlers of the mighty Mississippi. In 1860, as I have been told by an old resident of this community, the water of this great stream became brakish as far as the English Turn.

There is a scarcity of laborers for the sugar plantations in this parish."

We clip the annexed item from the Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 10th, respecting sugar making in Bayou Lafourche:

"A number of citizens have commenced grinding, and in a fortnight nearly all in a condition to grind will be actively engaged in it. The misfortune is that hands are scarce, and those employed are not industrious, on account of the emancipation ideas prevalent among them. The yield of cane is satisfactory; the weather could not be more favorable; but circumstances do not permit a large result. We are not below the fact when we say that the crop will not be one-fifth of that of an ordinary year."

A LAND-SLIDE AT PLAQUEMINES.

From the New-Orleans Times, Oct. 17.

We are informed by the clerks of the steamer *Ben. Franklin* that a land-slide recently occurred at Plaquemines, by which two houses were precipitated into the river, and introducing the Mississippi River almost into the very heart of the town.

THAT BIG GUN.

It will be remembered the steamer *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, on her recent trip to this port, brought a mammoth smooth-bore gun, weighing 49,550 pounds, capable of throwing a solid shot of 400 pounds. The New-York TIMES said that BISHOP'S boom derrick had to be brought into requisition to get the piece on board the steamer, and added: "It remains with the inventive faculties of our tars at New-Orleans to get it out."

We now inform our respected cotemporary that Capt. GRAY and the gallant tars under him accomplished "that big job" easily and expeditiously, a full report of which may soon be heard from the big gun itself.

TEXAS BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

From the New-Orleans Era, Oct. 16.

The United States gunboat *Tennessee*, Lieut. Commanding WIGGINS, arrived yesterday, from a cruise off Galveston. It appears that our gunboats in the Gulf have been after the rebel blockade-runners in an active manner. On the 12th instant, when about ten miles off San Luis Pass, a schooner was discovered in sight. Chase given immediately; and on coming up, she proved to be the rebel blockade-runner *Friendship*, bound from Havana to Matamoras. But, as she was evidently steering for Velasco, and was heavily laden with munitions of war, the Captain acknowledged he was a fair prize. The *Friendship* was taken in tow, and the *Tennessee* proceeded on her cruise. In half an hour more a sail was made about ten miles off. Chase was given; and on coming up within about three miles she was discovered to be on fire. A boat was sent out to board and try and save her; but when the launch came within about 400 yards, the schooner blew up with a terrific explosion. From the magnitude of the noise and concussion, it was thought the schooner was heavily laden with powder. The missiles from the destroyed vessel were scattered around on the sea for hundreds of yards. There were also a quantity of percussion caps included in the cargo, which was evidenced by the sound of small and continuous explosions heard after the grand flareup. The wreck proved to be the *Jane*, of Nassau, N. P.

The *Cayuga* also chased two schooners, which were fired by the rebels, and blown up.

Also, the United States blockading schooner *Kittatinny*, flushed a schooner which the rebels succeeded in beaching and blowing up.

This closes the career of five venturesome vessels, whose owners believed in the "paper blockade" theory. They have come to grief. The *Friendship* was left at Quarantine by the *Tennessee*.

THE ARMAMENT OF GALVESTON.

An informant of the *Era*, who derived his facts from Mr. T. C. HACCERS, just arrived from Matamoras, *via* Galveston and Sabine Pass, says: "The armament of Galveston consists of forty guns. The guns are mounted on cars leading to the fortifications, and so arranged as to be moved from one point to another, as contingencies may require, and taken from the island if necessary. The novelty of this manner of concentration of fire by the car arrangement is clever indeed, to say the least of it. The rebels firmly believe that their guns have sufficient calibre to repel any movement by our army or navy."

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

From the New-Orleans Era, Oct. 17.

We have received copies of the Brownsville *Flag*, of Sept. 18 and 25, and Oct. 2, from which we clip the following items:

OUR PATRIOTIC MEXICAN VOTERS.

From the Brownsville Flag, Sept. 25.

Yesterday when the Government was in great and urgent want of transportation, and all the American teams were being pressed into service, our patriotic Mexican draymen skedaddled for the woods and hid their drays in the bush. It is a question if they would have run away, if an election was being held, and they had a chance to sell their votes for a bit of gingerbread. Will the people of Texas ever learn to treat as aliens those who shun all the duties of citizenship and practice all the vices common to the enemies of the State? If the salvation of the country had been at stake, our patriotic Mexican population would not have lent a hand to save it.

IMMENSE ROBBERY.

We learn that a very valuable conducta of treasure which was being sent from the interior to the port of Mazatlan, on the Pacific, was lately robbed by the guard, who killed the teamsters and appropriated the money, some $300,000.

IMPORTANT COTTON ORDER.

At a later hour yesterday we learned that Gov. RUIZ, of Tamaulipas, has received an order from President JUAREZ, commanding him, in the event of a landing on the Rio Grande by the French, to burn all the cotton in Matamoras which could not be sent into the interior, and to stop all cotton coming from Monterey, and send it toward San Luis. This is a very important matter, as it affects thousands of bales of cotton belonging to foreign residents in Mexico.

ANOTHER MARINE CAPTURE.

A vessel arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande last week, with arms on board for private contractors in the Confederate States. There being no Yankee blockader about, lighters were sent out, and the guns were being discharged in the harbor of Bravos Santiago. Unfortunately the English Captain of the vessel refused to move his vessel into Texas water, for fear the Yankee might come; and thereby he lost his vessel. A French man-of-war came along and quietly seized him as having on board arms bound for Mexico. Fortunately we had already secured a large number of the guns, and thus the loss falls heaviest on the ship Captain, and he deserves to lose, for a small loss will teach him some energy.

THE NEWS.

Extravagant ideas are afloat about a French protectorate over Texas. Traitors have started the suggestion, and weak-minded people, who are willing to make peace even at the expense of their liberty, are foolish enough to repeat the thought. There never was any probability that the Yankees could enslave Texas, and there is far less prospect that we will willingly relinquish ourselves to France, or any other Power. The thought is preposterous, and the intelligent man who entertains it with favor is not many removes from a traitor.

COMMERCIAL.

Plethoric as the market really was last Spring and beginning of Summer, there is beginning to be, actually is, great scarcity in some of the leading and staple articles. For instance, such a thing as an assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's shoes cannot be found, and the prices for the odds and ends on hand are entirely at the disposition of the holder. Sales of ladies' gaiters have been made at $40 per dozen during the week. Inferior clothing and furnishing goods are abundant, but a good article of either is scarce and high. Cottonades, though more than ever in the way, refuse to come down in the market below the Spring figures. Strange, quite. Plantation goods are offering at greatly reduced rates, but the industrious housewives in Texas have so completely supplanted them that buyers price and pass on. Cloths, satinets, cassimeres, &c., hold a conspicuous position in the market, but should holders find half their stock on hand next Spring, they are notified to charge to account of interior goods. Prices of these woolen goods rule largely in favor of the purchasers. There have been heavy sales during the week of prints at fully previous prices. The market is well supplied but holders are firm. Prints of seasonable colors have an upward tendency, while those of the Spring and Summer texture and hue are being heavily pressed on purchasers. Ginghams are still stiff and in demand. Blankets are to be seen, heaps upon heaps, but, holders well knowing that the norther season is coming apace only smiles when told by the interior merchant that he can't stand the figures. Though there are blankets enough in the market to cover the State of Texas, it is quite evident that he who sleeps between a pair of good ones will have to pay well for his comfort. A large flock of wild geese lighted in this vicinity, yesterday, but they may as well have passed on, for there is not a pound of goose, duck or bird-shot to be found on the Rio Grande. A shot-maker, however, is here, awaiting the arrival of machinery to commence sifting them out of the ocean of lead so near us. Sporting powder and caps are abundant, but, without shot, are useless. Cotton has once more commenced climbing the ladder, with a fair prospect of learning how to bring within eight or ten cents of the price in contiguous markets. Upon the whole, trade has been quite dull; but the belief that a heavy Fall trade is yet to come in keeps the price of goods firm, and the belief that a large amount of cotton is yet on the road is tending to its depression. The large amount of gold in the vaults, however, and the absolute certainty that the cotton rush is over, together with the fact that the staple rules high abroad, must speedily produce a change that will not be pleasing to the cotton bears here or hereabout.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Standard again Published—Reported Change of Sentiment in Gov. Vance—An Offer of the Presidency Makes Him Favor the War—Military Matters—Failure of the Rebel Conscription.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The publication of the *Raleigh Standard* was resumed on the 2d inst. The editor, Hon. W. W. HOLDEN, still maintains his opposition to the Confederate Administration.

The election of members to the rebel Congress from North Carolina occurs Nov. 4.

A prominent citizen, recently arrived from Raleigh, states that at a recent consultation of Southern Governors and other rebel statesmen at Richmond, Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, was offered the next Presidency of the Southern Confederacy, provided he would wheel the old North State into line and keep her in the traces; and Gov. VANCE had returned to Raleigh a fierce war man, and would hereafter do his utmost to prevent the State from returning to the Union.

DAVID HEATON, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, has returned from Washington, D. C., with important additional authority. He is accompanied by URIAH THOMAS, Esq., who has been appointed Assistant Special Agent for the third special agency.

The headquarters of the Second regiment of loyal North Carolinians has been fixed by Maj.-Gen. PECK at Beaufort, N. C., and the organization of the regiment is rapidly progressing.

The recent expedition of Col. SAMUEL MIX, of the Third New-York cavalry, through the northeastern part of this State, has returned to Newbern. The results are most important. The attempt to enforce the rebel conscription in the counties east of the Chowan River, and south of the Albemarle Sound, was effectually frustrated.

The country has by a tacit understanding been considered neutral territory, and the Federal forces have refrained from occupying or garrisoning it, although virtually within our lines, it being separated from the interior by a wide river patroled by gunboats. The citizens, appreciating this forbearance, and indignant at the bad faith of the rebels, in endeavoring to impress them into military service, have now almost unanimously repudiated the rebel Government, and call upon the Federal forces for protection, by the immediate establishment of posts at Edenton and Elizabeth City.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. MCCHESNEY, of the First North Carolina Union Volunteers, has been promoted for gallant conduct to the rank of Colonel.

A large number of refugees from the interior are constantly arriving at Newbern and Plymouth.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Execution of Dr. Wright.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 23.

The execution of Dr. D. W. WRIGHT, of Norfolk, took place at 10 o'clock this morning on the fair grounds, about one mile from the city. There were five regiments in attendance and one battery, but everything passed off without any disturbance. He was calm and self-possessed, and said he committed the crime without premeditation.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty years of age, was washed ashore on Old Point beach this morning. He had evidently been in the water six or eight days.

Condition of the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Saturday, Oct. 24.

The Ohio River is now in good navigable condition, and boats will depart daily to Portsmouth, Maysville, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville and intermediate river landings, which will greatly facilitate the dispatch to its destination east and west bound freight.

Railroad Casualty.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 24.

ANNA SCOTT, wife of JOHN RICHARDS DUDLEY SCOTT, from New-York, and a resident of the Sixteenth Ward, was killed this afternoon by the train from New-York, when opposite Camp Parker, near this place. Her husband belongs to the Second New-Jersey cavalry, and enlisted in Hudson County.

Gov. Curtin's Majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 24.

A Harrisburgh special dispatch to the *Bulletin* states that all the counties have been heard from officially. Gov. CURTIN'S majority is fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-six.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

NOTHING OF LEE'S ARMY.

There was nothing positively known up to yesterday noon of LEE'S whereabouts.

THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

The Synod of the Baltimore Old School Presbyterians, now in their annual session here, like their immediate predecessors of the New School, this afternoon proceeded to the White House, where they were received by the President.

Dr. FUSSEY, the Moderator, stated that the Synod wished as a body to pay their respects and salutations; each member, he added, belonged to the Kingdom of God, and was loyal to the Government.

The President, in reply, spoke as follows: I can only say in this case, as in so many others, that I am profoundly grateful for the respect given in every variety of form in which it can be given, from the religious bodies of the country. I saw, upon taking my position here, I was going to have an Administration, if an Administration at all, of extraordinary difficulty. It was, without exception, a time of the greatest difficulty this country ever saw. I was early brought to a living reflection that nothing in my power whatever, or others, to rely upon, would succeed without the direct assistance of the Almighty, but all must fail. I have often wished that I was a more devout man than I am; nevertheless, amid the greatest difficulties of my Administration, when I could not see any other resort, I would place my whole reliance in God, knowing that all would go well and that He would decide for the right. I thank you, gentlemen, in the name of the religious bodies which you represent, and in the name of our common Father for this expression of your respect. I cannot say more.

The Members of the Synod were then severally introduced to the President.

CONCERNING THE COMMISSARIAT.

No sutlers are now with the Army of the Potomac, they having during the late campaign been ordered to the rear. The restrictions not yet having been removed, all the necessary supplies for officers and soldiers have been promptly furnished by Col. CLARKE, Chief Commissary of that army, which has been accompanied in all its changes by that efficient officer.

RETURN OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington to-day.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.

The prize steamer *Three Brothers*, captured in the Rappahannock River by a vessel of the Potomac flotilla, has arrived here under a prize crew.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander C. R. P. RODGERS has been ordered to the command of the *Iroquois*. Commander A. C. RHIND has been ordered to the command of the *Agawam*. Lieut.-Commander A. F. CRASSMAN has been ordered to special duty in New-York.

THE BOARD OF HOSPITALS.

The Board of Hospitals have reported the general results of their examination of soldiers for the Invalid corps.

They found a large proportion of the ward-masters, cooks, nurses and clerks unfit for field service, and very many not even proper subjects for the first battalion.

The guards were generally the most able-bodied men about the hospitals. They found that soldiers "reported for duty" are not sent from hospitals direct to their regiments, as required by the War Department orders.

In very many instances months elapse between the soldier leaving the hospitals and joining his regiment; some men have passed the greater portion of their enlistment in traveling from hospitals to convalescent camps, and from convalescent camps to hospitals.

The Board say that they have taken pains to instruct medical officers as to the manner of completing the companies of the second battalion of Invalid corps, so as in time to form a satisfactory hospital corps by adding men qualified for hospital service, and discharging those found physically unable to perform any duty. They are constrained to report that they did not find one medical officer fully acquainted with the general orders governing the organization of the Invalid corps, nor did they find in any hospital a complete invalid roll.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Ewing's Pursuit of Shelby.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Oct 21.

Advices from Gen. EWING'S expedition in pursuit of SHELBY'S guerrillas are received.

After marching 76 miles in 24 hours, EWING reached Carthage on the morning of the 18th inst., where he expected to encounter SHELBY'S whole command; but the latter passed there the previous night for Neosho. In the evening a company of thirty men were sent out to collect stragglers, and they were captured, with their horses, arms and equipments. Among the prisoners captured are Major PILCHER and other officers and men of seven different Missouri regiments.

Throughout the pursuit, and especially during the last fifty miles of the trail, the roads were found to be lined with SHELBY'S broken-down horses, stolen fresh ones having been substituted in their stead.

SHELBY has no transportation or artillery, and keeps no road, rendering pursuit of him at night very difficult.

Reports from scouts and other parties prevail, that Gen. MARMADUKE is advancing from Fayetteville to reinforce SHELBY.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Rebel Raids Between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga—Movements of Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 24.

THOMAS J. CLAY, the youngest son of Col. HENRY CLAY, of Buena Vista fame, died on the 13th inst., at Atlanta, of congestive fever. He was Inspector on Gen. BUCKNER'S Staff.

It is reported that the rebels burned two trains, principally forage laden, between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, then proceeding southward.

A small party of guerrilla cavalry entered Danville at daybreak, destroyed the Government stores there, and probably decamped. Simultaneously another party entered Harrodsburgh, and stole all the horses they could find.

The evening Nashville train has just arrived. Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS was among the passengers. The train was delayed four hours in consequence of the down train running off the track near Elizabethtown this morning.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

The Siege Operations Progressing.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 24.

The steamer *Massachusetts* has arrived from St. Johns, Fla. She left Charleston on Tuesday evening, and brings dispatches from Admiral DAHLGREN.

The siege is progressing favorably.

Gen. GILLMORE'S battery is nearly ready to open on Charleston.

SAFETY OF CAPT. FISKE'S EXPEDITION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 24.

A special dispatch from St. Paul says two letters have just been received from Bannock City gold mines, bearing dates of Sept. 22 and 27. The letters state that Capt. FISKE'S Expedition was then within a few days' travel of Bannock City, so that the report of their massacre was a mistake, probably arising out of the massacre of the miners in Missouri.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Address of Jeff. Davis to Bragg's Army.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Gov. Brown, of Florida, on Reconstruction.

What Virginia Has Done to Support the War.

A Satire on the Civil and Military Management.

Confederate Relations with England.

GLIMPSES OF LIFE OVER THE BORDER.

JEFF. DAVIS TO BRAGG'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Oct 14, 1863.

SOLDIERS: A grateful country recognizes your arduous services, and rejoices over your glorious victory on the field of Chickamauga. When your countrymen shall more fully learn the adverse circumstances under which you attacked the enemy, though they cannot be more thankful, they may admire more the gallantry and patriotic devotion which secured your success. Representatives of every State of the Confederacy, your steps have been followed up with affectionate solicitude by friends in every portion of the country. Defenders of the heart of our territory, your movements have been an object of interest, anxiety, and hope.

Our cause depends on you, and happy it is that all can reply upon your achieving whatever, under the blessing of Providence, human power can effect.

Though you have done much, very much remains to be done. Behind you is a people providing for your support, and depending upon your protection. Before you is a country devastated by your ruthless invaders, where gentle women, feeble age and helpless infancy have been subjected to outrages without parallel in the warfare of civilized nations.

With eager eye they watch for your coming to their deliverance, and homeless refugees pine for the hour when your victorious arms shall restore their family shelters from which they have been driven and forced to take up arms to vindicate their political rights, freedom, equality and State sovereignty, which were a heritage purchased by the blood of your Revolutionary sires.

You have but the alternative of being slaves of submission to a despotic usurpation or of independence, which a vigorous, united and persistent effort will secure.

All which fires a manly breast, moves a patriot, or exalts a hero, is present to stimulate and sustain you. Nobly have you redeemed your pledges, given in the name of freedom, to the memory of your ancestors and the rights of your posterity.

That you may complete the mission to which you have devoted yourselves, will require of you such exertions in the future as you have made in the past, and the continuous self-denial which rejects every consideration at variance with the public service, as unworthy of the holy cause in which you are engaged.

When the war shall be ended the highest meed of praise will be due, and probably be given, to him who has claimed the least for himself in proportion to the service he has rendered. And the bitterest self-reproach which may hereafter haunt the memory of any one will be to him who has allowed selfish aspiration to prevail over his desire for the public good.

United as we are in a common destiny, obedience and cordial coöperation are essential. There is no higher duty than that which requires one to exert and render to all what is due to their station. He who sows the seeds of discontent and distrust prepares for a harvest of slaughter and defeat.

To your gallantry, energy and fortitude you crown this harmony with due subordination and cheerful support of lawful authority.

I fervently hope that this ferocious war, so unjustly waged against our country, may soon end, and that, with the blessing of peace, you may be restored to your homes and useful pursuits, and I pray our Heavenly Father may cover you with the shield of His protection in your battle, and endow you with the virtues which will close your trials in victory complete.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 20.

The news from Northern Virginia is of a character which, possibly, it may be indiscreet to publish. There has been no general engagement, and the prospect of such an occurrence never was, to all appearances, more distant at any period of the war.

MEADE is believed to be resting at Centreville after the fatigue of his prodigious skedaddle. His retreat is considered to have been so masterly as to have dimmed forever the lustre of the laurels won by MCCLELLAN in that branch of the art of war. He "fell back" with more celerity than POPE, and with more success than either he or MCCLELLAN. Whilst we cannot but admire the success of his escape, we shall never cease to wonder why he exposed himself in a manner to make his flight necessary. If it was his design to flee as soon as he was menaced, why did he ever come to the Rapidan? One would suppose that from the Rappahannock to Washington was a sufficiently long race-track. What his next move will be it is impossible to conjecture. Perhaps, as he was so successful in running away, he may venture forward again. If he does advance again toward the Rapidan, he can hardly do so in less than a month, as it will take him at least that time to reconstruct the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which, by the exertions of both armies, has been pretty thoroughly demolished, from Culpepper Court-house to Manassas Junction.

GEN. LEE'S CAMPAIGN.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

The heavy rain yesterday caused the Rapidan to rise, and the bridge over that stream careened last night, rendering it impassable for the present.

The battle reported at Catlett's Station on Wednesday turns out to have been a cavalry skirmish, in which we took some prisoners.

There was some hard fighting late Wednesday evening at Bristoe Station. We were driving the enemy back, when the skirmishers fell upon MCINTOSH'S artillery, supported by COOK'S brigade.

Gen. COOK was wounded early in the action. His brigade was thrown into confusion, *during which the enemy succeeded in taking five pieces of artillery*. Reinforcements coming up, we were pursuing the enemy at last advices toward Dumfries.

Our loss is about five hundred killed and wounded. Gens. POSEY and KIRKLAND were wounded, the former badly in the thigh.

About fifteen hundred prisoners have been gathered during the day.

Heavy firing was heard last Thursday in the direction of Manassas. Many rumors are afloat, but nothing reliable has yet been received.

GORDONSVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1863.

The enemy have been driven to their fortifications at Centreville and Manassas, to which they have been fleeing for several days past, pursued by our army. They have destroyed along their line of flight all commissary and other stores which they could not carry away with them. The fighting has been with small-bodies, as our forces would come up with them.

The battle at Bristoe Station, reported yesterday, was an engagement between parts of the two armies. It is reported that but for some deserters going over to the enemy and giving information the day our forces commenced moving that we should have achieved a much more substantial success.

GORDONSVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1863.

One thousand Yankee prisoners captured last week are expected here to-night. The Rapidan bridge will be repaired to-morrow morning.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

The following official dispatch was received from Gen. LEE last evening at the War Department:

Oct. 20, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

Gen. STUART yesterday opposed, at Buckland, the advance of Gen. KILPATRICK'S division of cavalry, whilst Gen. FITZ LEE attacked his flank and rear. The enemy was routed and pursued until he reached his infantry support at Haymarket and Gainesville. Two hundred prisoners, with horses, arms and equipments, eight wagons and ambulances were captured.

R. E. LEE.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 21.

MEADE'S army has been driven under its permanent intrenchments to near the Potomac. Gen. LEE, after diligently pursuing battle, has been unable to obtain it, because his fugacious adversary was too fleet. He has, therefore, had to content himself with such advantages as he has been able to gain from partial encounters, and with picking up a great many prisoners. Gen. LEE, we presume, will now take position nearer to his own base. The destruction of the bridge over the Rapidan by a freshet, and the swollen condition of the Rappahannock, may have rendered it expedient to do this already.

The expulsion and humiliation of MEADE'S army must have a powerful moral effect on the war. It reveals the weakness of the enemy, and will pour contempt on his hopes of subjugating us. When MEADE was not only afraid to advance on Richmond, but had to fly before LEE, who ran him within a short distance of Washington and behind his massive fortifications, it seems absurd that LINCOLN should think it worth his while to "peg away" any longer. The world will so pronounce it, and LINCOLN'S people will begin to take the idea—as the financial barometer will continue to attest.

It has been found necessary, in order to reinforce ROSECRANS, to reduce MEADE so low as to be unable to meet LEE. And yet we shall be much disappointed if ROSECRANS will have been enabled thereby to hold his position at Chattanooga. From the relative situations there it is manifestly impossible, unless he can first whip BRAGG. The best that ROSECRANS can rationally hope is to get away as MEADE did, but without half the chance.

These things must cause the North to think of peace. However fierce they may be theoretically, however bloodthirsty at the ballot box, and however ferociously they may rant upon the stage, yet when their armies have to fly, and new armies not to be expected, they will see the necessity of peace. The continuance of the war depends after all, not on the scolds who strut the boards of Congress, and the contractors who bloat their purses with honest profits, but on the supply of men who do the fighting. The want of these will stop the war. The grand invasion is dying.

There will be nothing on our part to counteract the disposition to peace which the decaying vigor and promise of the war will necessarily produce in the minds of our enemies. The United States have only to stop. There is nothing to prevent them from doing this at any time. Whatever those may affirm who desire to feed and inflame the war spirit among them, we but speak the universal sentiment of our people when we say we have no purpose against them that would require them to remain in arms a day. We stand only on our defence. We have only proposed to seek our fortunes apart from them. We care not how happy and prosperous they may be without us. It was not part of our motive, in separating, to destroy or injure them. We made no attack on their people, their property or their institutions. We were simply taking care of ourselves. There is nothing to prevent peace and a just settlement between the two Confederacies any day, but the will of our enemies.

There is no question of life and death between us, so far as they are concerned. It is not necessary for them to be destroyed that we may live. They seek our life—we do not want theirs. We have neither the purpose nor the wish to subjugate them. They have no motive for the war—have nothing at stake but the advantage they might hope to get out of us by forcing us into connection, or subjugation to them. The hope gone of succeeding in this, there is no rational motive left. They have no right, no inheritance, no privilege of their own, which we seek to destroy or impair. And surely they will not admit that they have not among themselves the elements of greatness and happiness, and that the despised South is necessary to their security.

EXCHANGE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 21.

It will be seen that by a notice published this morning, Commissioner OULD declares all officers and men captured and paroled at any time previous to Sept. 21, 1863, (except those captured at Vicksburgh, July 4,) to be exchanged. This embraces all the prisoners captured at Port Hudson, or any other places where the parties were released on parole. Of those captured at Vicksburgh, Miss., July 4, the following are declared to be exchanged: All the general officers, the Staffs of Gens. Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Moore, Barton, S. D. Lee, Cummings, Holmes and Baldwin, and of Cols. Reynolds, Cockrill, and Dockery; the officers and men belonging to the engineer corps and the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi regiments.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 21.

There was no news yesterday from Southwestern Virginia. The latest from that quarter is the news of Friday, which represented that our troops, after a skirmish near Bristol, had fallen back on Abingdon, upon which the enemy, ten thousand strong, were rapidly advancing with the design of pushing on the salt works. This report was sufficiently credited here to cause an extraordinary activity in the salt market on Saturday. The well informed, however, did not credit the story of the ten thousand, and believed our forces at Abingdon equal to the task of defending the salt works against any force the enemy could just now bring against them.

The force reported to be moving on Abingdon were, it is believed, the same cavalry and mounted infantry, commanded by FOSTER, who made the raid upon Bristol in September, and were so quickly whipped by two regiments of CORSE'S brigade at Zollicoffer. They numbered then under two thousand, and can hardly have since been increased more than a few hundred. If these are all we have to contend with, as we believe they are, the salt works are safe, at least for the present. We wish we could say as much for East Tennessee. That valuable section of the Confederacy will never be free from Yankee inroads until we retake Cumberland Gap.

LYNCHBURGH, Oct. 18, 1863.

Reliable information received this evening says that the enemy, who advanced this side of Bristol, retreated to East Tennessee yesterday. They destroyed five bridges on the Virginia and Tennessee road, between Abingdon and Bristol, threw one engine from the track at Bristol, tore up half a mile of track, burnt the cross-ties and bent the iron, and burnt two engines and five cars belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee roads, loaded with salt.

Our cavalry now occupy Bristol. The Yankees reported before leaving Bristol that Gen. BUCKNER'S forces occupied Knoxville, which is believed to be the cause of their falling back.

NO RECONSTRUCTION.

Gov. THOS. BROWN, of Florida, has addressed a letter to the editors of the Tallahassee *Floridian and Journal*, from which we make the following extracts:

"No, fellow-citizens, we have taken our position, from which now there is no retreat without dishonor. We must all stand square up to the issue. There must be no hiding or dodging—no getting behind civil offices to escape from the post of honor, the battle-field. Every man must do his duty—every man who has the physical power must fight. Yes, fight, and the battle cry must be 'liberty or death.' When we have all done our duty, honestly, faithfully and manfully, God will give us the victory and crown us with independence.

Why should any man doubt or despond? Have we any cause for gloomy forebodings? Are we not now in a better position than we were when this unjust Yankee war was first waged upon us? What was our condition when we seceded from the Federal Union? Without a treasury, an army, or a navy—without an organized government or any conspicuous great man to lead us. What is now our condition? A well-organized General Government, with an able chieftain and statesman at its head, the best appointed army, and the ablest Generals the world can boast of, with the prestige of victories clustering thick upon them. A navy, if not large, a terror to the Yankees. Who, with the eye of faith, cannot see the hand of Providence in all this?—and shall we hope to win honors and glory without reverses and trials? If we are not degenerate sons of noble sires, we will redouble our energies, and with patience and perseverance show ourselves equal to the crisis, and win an independence which the civilized world shall acknowledge and respect. * * *

These are no times for charges or complaints. All are called on to do their duty in their proper sphere. My opinions on the subject of separate State secession were freely, fully and fearlessly declared to the people at that time. When Florida seceded from the Union, my allegiance to the Federal Government was severed, and I owed allegiance only to the State of Florida. But when the seceding States organized a Confederate Government and Florida ratified that institution, my paramount allegiance reverted to the Confederate Government, and to that Government I have given my unwavering support, for weal or for woe; and I have never for one moment doubted the final success of our cause.

Let there be no more State or individual jealousies and bickerings, but let the people as one man rally to the support of the Confederate authorities, determined to do or die, and success will crown our efforts. Let us follow the example of the brave and high-toned Col. DILWORTH, in his own words:

"The hirers of substitutes must shoulder their own guns, and all, whether rich or poor, must manifest the same earnestness that was exhibited at the beginning of the struggle, and let those who can bear arms seek the post of honor and danger, where there are foes to fight."

I am ready to cast in my mite. I may be able to

something—nurse, or, if need be, to assist in dressing wounds—or, if in nothing else, by force of example.

I have little of "life" to pledge, and less of "fortune," but all with my "sacred honor" are bound in the cause of Southern independence.

THOS. BROWN.

MEN AND ARMS FURNISHED BY VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 9.

A communication from the Governor to the House of Delegates, yesterday, states that upward of 30,000 conscripts have passed through the camp of instruction in charge of Col. SHIELDS. The number of troops furnished Confederate States by the State of Virginia, as taken from the first rolls on file in the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, is as follows: Sixty-four regiments of infantry, 52,498; twenty regiments of cavalry, 14,175; two regiments of artillery, 1,779; twenty-eight battalions cavalry, infantry and artillery, 11,717; nine battalions artillery, Army Northern Virginia, 4,500; two hundred and fourteen unattached companies, artillery, infantry and cavalry, 18,248; total number of men, 102,915. The above statement does not embrace the recruits or conscripts furnished by the State of Virginia, of which the Adjutant-General has no returns.

A communication from Gen. DIMMOCK to Adj.-Gen. RICHARDSON gives the amount of arms issued between Oct. 1, 1859, and Oct. 1, 1863:

Cannon, pieces, 399; muskets, 108,840; rifles, 6,428; carbines, 795; musketoons, 446; pistols, 4,488; sabres, 7,863. Remaining on hand in the Virginia Armory on the 1st of October, 1863: brass 6-pounder cannon, mounted, 5; brass 12-pounder howitzers, not mounted, 1; brass mounted mountain howitzers, 3; iron 12-pounder cannon, mounted, 8; iron 6-pounder cannon, mounted, 26; iron 4-pounder cannon, mounted, 13; iron 6-pounder cannon, without limbers, 5; iron 4-pounders, rifled cannon, without limbers, 1; iron 6-pounder cannon, not mounted, 12; iron 4-pounder rifled cannon, not mounted, 4; Williams' guns, 10; caissons, 6-pounder, 6; muskets, altered percussion, in good order, 1,735; muskets, Springfield, 300; Read's rifles, cavalry, 400; rifles, 2[illegible]0; Austrian rifles, 200; Mississippi rifles, 20; carbines, cavalry, 103; sabres, cavalry, 225; muskets being repaired, 4,000; muskets without bayonets, 1,100.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

The Bank Committee of the Virginia House of Delegates, to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the expediency of providing some legislation to aid and encourage the combination of individual capital for the absorption of the redundant circulating currency of the country, and of reporting a plan of individual or State coöperation that may relieve the country from the evils of a too redundant currency, have made their report.

They recommend the creation of a national loan of $400,000,000, upon certain terms and conditions, which is a plan furnished the Committee by request of Mr. WILLIAM H. MACFARLAND. In connection with it they make the following statement in their report:

The amount of outstanding Treasury notes now in circulation is, in round numbers, $550,000,000. By the 1st of December proximo it cannot fall short of $650,000,000, with all the aids that may be expected from taxation then realized—thus leaving the aggregate circulation, at the earliest period at which any depletion from the proposed loan could be expected to begin, at $650,000,000 of Treasury notes alone. The one hundred million proposed to be paid into the Treasury before the cessation of issue is required to take effect may, if the wants of the government require, be again reissued: thus, in fact, fixing the actual amount of reduction at $300,000,000—leaving the circulation still at the sum of $350,000,000 of Treasury notes, beyond which it is assumed that it cannot go without producing such effect in the enhancement of prices as would seriously endanger any financial system, by inducing distrust and stimulating speculation.

VIRGINIA FINANCES.

A Committee of the Virginia Legislature has had under consideration a recommendation of the Governor "whether it would not be wise to dispose of the interest which the State holds in our internal improvement companies, under such restrictions as may be deemed proper, and apply the proceeds arising therefrom to the payment of the State debt. The report does not concur in the recommendation. It says:

"Your Committee ascertain the funded debt, consisting of foreign, registered and coupon debt of the Commonwealth, to be $35,145,798 38. This is the debt upon which the State pays interest, and one per cent. to the 'Sinking Fund.' It does not, however, show the actual indebtedness of the State in the form of bonds. The true bond debt of the State is less. The Sinking Fund holds of this debt $1,729,315 46, and the Literary Fund $240,000. There is also included in the above statement of the debt the sum of $145,000 coupon bonds lost in the steamer *Arctic*. These bonds were the property of the State at the time they were lost, but the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have deemed it to be their duty to treat it as a part of the public debt, and to appropriate to said fund the interest and the one per centum annually on the amount of said lost bonds. The funded debt of the State held by individuals may be regarded as amounting on the 30th day of September, 1863, to $33,023,482 92. Of this debt only $1,612,000 is redeemable absolutely in the year 1886; $8,588,252 03 is redeemable in stated years, "or thereafter at the pleasure of the General Assembly." Of this last-mentioned sum only $4,134,744 42 has been subject to redemption through a series of years from 1857 to 1863, both years inclusive. The residue of the debt, amounting to $24,945,516 35, being the "new debt" created during and since the year 1852, is not redeemable until 34 years after its creation. It will therefore be seen that the General Assembly has *only a right to order the redemption of the aforesaid sum of* $4,134,744 42."

STATE RIGHTS.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has sent a message to the Legislature on the subject of taxing tobacco in the warehouses, in the course of which he splits the following hairs:

"The line of separation between the Confederate and State authority is plain, distinct and well defined. The States are the sovereigns—the Confederate Government is the creature, called into existence by those sovereigns. The States retain all power which has not been specifically delegated to the Confederate Government, or which is not necessary to carry into effect the delegated powers. Every citizen owes *allegiance* to his State and *fidelity* to the Confederate Government. Every State officer is responsible to his State, while every Confederate officer is responsible to the Confederate Government. Keeping these principles clearly in view, the two Governments can move on harmoniously, and all conflicts will be avoided. If the great doctrines of State Rights are fully respected, harmony and concert between the two Governments will most certainly be secured."

GEN. MAGRUDER.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 10.

Some persons may think that the account from the trans-Mississippi, which represents that MAGRUDER defeated 12,000 of the enemy, destroying and capturing several gunboats, and taking 385 prisoners, all with only forty-two men, "mostly Irish," is a little extravagant. It may seem so, but it would not be safe to reject it on that account. It was never ascertained how fast *Eclipse* could run; he beat every horse run against him so easily, that he was never put up to his full speed. So it has not yet been ascertained what disproportion of numbers between his own and the enemy's forces would render it impossible for MAGRUDER to win a victory. At Bethel, with four or five hundred men, he routed the enemy with four or five thousand, and lost only one man. At Yorktown, with about 7,500 men, he kept MCCLELLAN at bay with over a hundred thousand, till JOHNSTON could arrive with his army of Manassas. At Galveston he rigged up some fishing smacks and attacked a squadron of men-of-war, capturing, destroying, and dispersing all before him. Now, with forty-two men, he routs an army of twelve thousand—and, as if to add to the marvelousness of the performance, he does it after he is dead, for we have positive and strictly reliable information from the Yankees that he was assassinated some time ago at Galveston by a Lieutenant.

THE CONFEDERACY AND ENGLAND.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 13.

The *Index*, organ of our Confederacy in London, still issues a flaming poster, (now visible in a window on Main-street, displaying the Confederate flag and the British flag waving amicably together, although when an Englishman looks upon that blazon, he cannot but regard it as an impertinent familiarity.

What need have we to go on paying court to a Power which will not know us? We have received no favors, and ask none from the British Government. This Confederacy is vindicating its own independence with powerful armies, which could destroy all the armies of England. At home, our position is a proud one; it is only in our "foreign relations" that we find ourselves in a servile and crouching attitude. There is no need of it—no compensation for it. The Confederacy has won, and dearly won, the right to hold its head high, and to deal with all the world on equal terms. Until we do so, all the world will refuse to treat us as equals. These considerations are so obvious and undeniable, and touch so nearly the honor of our country, that it must be a strange perversity, indeed, which persists in disregarding them.

Meantime we have to expect nothing from England except such well paid help as will enable us to protract the war and encourage us to fight it out. When it shall have "burned itself out," then her calculation as a prudent neutral speculator, will be to come in and gain profit out of the ruins and ashes.

CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.

A correspondent of the Knoxville *Register*, (now removed to Atlanta,) writing from Cleveland, East Tennessee, Oct. 3, is very melancholy over the willingness of the people to submit to the National Government. He says:

"I find that nearly all the leading men who remained at home or returned home, have taken the oath to the accursed Government that is now trying to subjugate us. And I am truly sorry to say that many of our soldiers have done the same. Capt. HARRY DIED, formerly of Gen. VAUGHN's old Third Tennessee regiment, has taken the oath and went off with the Federal army, and I am informed is connected with GEORGE W. BRIDGES in the work of raising a regiment. He took quite a number belonging to East Tennessee regiments from [illegible] was a Pennsylvania [illegible] be looked over. [illegible] in East Tennessee [illegible] Before our forces drove the Yankees [illegible] they had the news that Gen. BRAGG had been [illegible] and compelled to surrender. Charleston and Richmond both had fallen and the rebellion was crushed out. Under this news the rush among the citizens about Athens and other places to take the oath was so great that the Provost-Marshal had to call in a guard to keep the crowd back. Shame on such men living on Southern soil!"

Strange that such things should be, and that Southern people should thus be overcome as, by a Summer cloud, when VALLANDIGHAM traveled the breadth of the land and did not find one man, woman or child who was not resolved to perish rather than submit.

UNION MEN IN THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* writes from Abingdon, Va., under the date of Sept. 2[illegible]:

"There are numerous ridges of mountains running through East Tennessee, the soil of which is thin and unproductive, and mostly covered with original forest. The ridges are inhabited by the meanest and most depraved population on earth, who subsist by hunting, gathering wild honey, killing the stock of the farmers of the rich valleys which stray to the mountains, and, at present, upon the stipend paid them by LINCOLN's minions. These are the true Union men of East Tennessee. They are body and soul LINCOLN's, and valuable tools he finds them. The men are the best bushwhackers in the land, and both men and women daring and accomplished scouts. No movement of our troops can take place in all this country from the salt works in Virginia to Cumberland Gap or Jonesbore', accurate information of which is not at once conveyed to the enemy by these people. When the war broke out these people were for sale, and LINCOLN bought them. The judicious distribution of money and promises would have secured them to us—but our Government, conscious of its boundless strength and resources, would not stoop to conciliate a set of breechless vagabonds."

TENNESSEE TO BE REPOSSESSED.

The Atlanta-Knoxville *Register* thus grows frantic over our occupation of East Tennessee. It is vital to the Confederacy, and President DAVIS will abandon Richmond if necessary in order to repossess East Tennessee:

We stated on a former occasion that the very existence of the Confederate States and army were dependent upon the reoccupation of Tennessee by Gen. BRAGG. Our enemies know this as well as our own Commander-in-Chief. There is no risk or sacrifice, no concentration of strength that will be spared in the accomplishment of the reconquest of Tennessee. The army of Virginia will be thrown upon East Tennessee, and that of the Mississippi Valley upon ROSECRANS' rear, in the direction of Murfreesboro. The calm that followed the storm of Chickamauga is the presage of more terrible events, and the coming shock of contending armies on the soil of Tennessee will be decisive of the fate of the Confederation.

If any one doubts the necessity which would impel President DAVIS to sacrifice Richmond, Charleston, and Mobile, all, to reacquire Eastern Tennessee, he need only ask the Commissary-General by what agencies and from what source the armies of the South have been sustained during the first year of the war. Eastern Tennessee furnished the Confederate States with 25,000,000 of pounds of bacon. Last year the State of Tennessee fed the army. It is ascertained that the prevalence of hog cholera throughout the South has prevented the production of more meat than the wants of the people require. Our soldiers would hardly fight well if confined to bread and water, and it therefore happens that the Commissary General is the Commander-in-Chief for the nonce, and his fiat has gone forth that Tennessee must be redeemed.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BRAGG'S ARMY.

In speaking of the situation in Northern Georgia, after the battle of Chickamauga, the Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

But there is one event in the gathering of powers on our northern border, which should not be unspoken. The President of the Confederate States to-day treads Georgia's soil. As the representative of the whole people, and bearer of all the power and panoply of the Government, we welcome him among us. We hail his coming as the forerunner of that concentrated effort and unwavering confidence which is the parent of success. Great in his own personal qualities, great in the statesmanship he has displayed in public affairs, he is still greater in the confidence the people have in his personal valor and heroism, and in the belief that he will be unmoved by personal dislikes and petty prejudices when the great good of the common cause is before him.

His immediate mission to the scene of active operations is one of intense interest to all. To save Chattanooga from the scene of active operations; to save Georgia from the evils that have poured in one bitter tide over the States of Mississippi and Louisiana; to save the Army of the Tennessee from the demoralization that marked the Army of the West last Spring and Summer; to save the people of the Central South from the discontent that marked those of the West under the timid and unsustained military operations that ended in the loss of the Mississippi River and its consequences; and above all, to save our holy cause and the Government we have chosen from the evils that will befall them if a new vigor and energy are not infused into the councils and operations of the army that shields the heart of the Confederacy.

It has been widely believed that, on the part of the Government, an intense appreciation of the interests immediately around Richmond and Virginia has, in the past, dimmed its view of these other sections of the country. The personal presence of the President in our own State is a sure promise that the same error will not be repeated.

This will go far to relieve the public mind from the instinctive apprehensions that have been awakened by recent events in our immediate vicinity.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE

LYNCHBURGH, Friday, Oct. 16, 1863.

The Lynchburgh *Virginian* has the following from East Tennessee:

Before the battle of Chickamauga, 27 regiments of Yankee cavalry and mounted infantry, estimated at 14,000, passed Greensville, Tennessee, bound eastward, with the intention of making a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Upon receiving intelligence of the defeat at Chickamauga, they retreated west to reinforce ROSECRANS, and were met by our forces at London and Sweet Water and were driven back. A portion of this force attacked our forces at Bible Ridge, six miles west of Greensville, on Saturday, the 10th. Our men fought gallantly, defeating and inflicting severe loss on the enemy. Our loss in the engagement was about 50 killed and 200 wounded. Apprehending a flank movement, our forces withdrew to Henderson's, ten miles east of Greensville. Another engagement took place there, and at Rheatown on Sunday, in which our forces fought desperately, cutting their way through four regiments of the enemy, supported by artillery, who had succeeded in reaching our rear. Our men fell back to Zollicoffer, until the Yankees, heavily reinforced, advanced upon them, when they were withdrawn to Bristol.

Our loss in both days' fights is estimated at 300 killed and wounded. Numbers of the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy.

Capt. BATTLE and several others, wounded at Rheatown, have arrived here.

The Union men of East Tennessee say that the Yankee loss is estimated at 1,200 killed and wounded.

On Wednesday night the enemy arrived at Bristol, and are reported to have advanced toward Abingdon yesterday with a heavy force, supposed to number 8,000 or 10,000.

JOE HOOKER commands in East Tennessee. BURNSIDE has left, having been dismissed or resigned. Three regiments of Tennessee renegades have been organized, and 4,000 refugees are following the Yankee army. The enemy destroyed no property in East Tennessee, as they expect to hold the country permanently.

PROSPECTIVE TROUBLE IN THE CONFEDERACY.

PROPOSITION TO MEET IT—VERY HUMOROUS AND VERY JOLLY.

A writer in the Richmond *Examiner* proposes a plan for stowing the population of the entire Confederacy in Richmond, and supplying them with food. He details the plan at great length, making it a cover for satire upon the civil and military management, and the social condition of the Confederates.

To cram the entire population of the South into a single city seems, at first sight, an impossibility, and the persistent attempt now being made to perform it is enough to fill the heart of the most tranquil and well provided speculator with alarm, to say nothing of the certainty of its being attended with fatal consequences. Nevertheless, it is quite plain that the whole Confederacy must be thrust into this city at no distant day, and it is necessary at once to provide lodging and food—raiment is out of the question—for this inevitable addition to our population. *By the masterly tactics of Gens. Pemberton and Bragg our lines have been rapidly contracted and the necessity of defending an immense frontier obviated.* I have it from the Adjutant-General's Department that this contraction will continue until the area of defence is confined in the compact and powerful triangle bounded by Lynchburgh, Petersburgh, and Richmond. As a matter of course, the citizens of the other States of the Confederacy will repair to Virginia, and chiefly to Richmond, for protection, and I am happy to say that the Commissary-General is bending his great energies to the task of sustaining them. But accomplished as he is, he will hardly be able to feed, much less shelter them; that task must devolve upon the hospitable citizens of Richmond, who, I doubt not, will address themselves promptly to the work without any grumbling.

I have made a careful estimate of the probable number of refugees who will be concentrated here before the 1st of January next, and find that the population of Richmond at that time (due allowance being made for those in the overrun States who will take the oath or cannot leave their property until it is regularly confiscated) will be a fraction over three million souls, including males, females, children and negroes. Now, the total available house-space of Richmond, as I have ascertained by actual measurement, is 9,785,000 cubic feet—say, in round numbers, ten million cubic feet. Allowing four cubic feet to each individual, it will be [illegible] more than half [illegible] of Richmond can be accommodated with [illegible] rooms, even to pack them [illegible], and [illegible] reasonable deduction for deaths by suffocation.

As early as the middle of November the negro population of Richmond will [illegible]. Auction-houses will be closed, and all our cotton manufactories will be in the hands of the enemy, it will be impossible to clothe our white population, except by depriving the blacks of whatever apparel they may chance to have. All negroes must go naked, that is quite clear. During the daytime they can easily be kept warm by hard work, but at night they must be lodged; and to this end I respectfully suggest the construction of the requisite number of catacombs in Church Hill and the bluff under Chimborazo Hospital. Delicate house servants and favorite chambermaids may be accommodated for the night in the unoccupied vaults at Hollywood. Negro infants and children, too young to work, must be left during the day in the catacombs, with suitable attendants to daub the holes partly up to prevent them from falling out, and to limit the amount of dirt they eat—that of Church Hill being unusually palatable and fattening—so much so, indeed, that no other food will be required there, and the only difficulty in that way will be the prevention of indigestion from eating too much of it.

The negro being disposed of, I come to the prospective citizens, namely, gamblers and courtesans. An able and influential detective, and highly valued friend of myself and Gen. WINDER, assures me that the number of houses now occupied by these individuals on Main-street alone, is 306, the total number on all streets being 1,063. He assures me further that all of these houses are fitted up in the handsomest manner, and that most of them have on hand a supply of meats, flour, groceries, and fuel sufficient to last for two years, besides a few barrels and boxes for speculation. It is essential, therefore, that these houses be gotten possession of, and I propose to do so in the manner following:

Belle Isle is an admirable Summer retreat—perhaps the best in this vicinity—with the solitary exception of the Hospital of St. Frances de Sales—but it is no place for Yankees in the Winter. It would be a most inhospitable return for the kindness shown to our prisoners at Fort Delaware to keep our Northern friends on Belle Isle after the first frost. Fuel is so high priced and so scarce that it would be impossible to allow them fires. There is but one safe, snug, comfortable and convenient place for them, to-wit: the coal pits. At the pits they will find plenty of the best fuel, pleasant and congenial society, and every opportunity for wholesome in door exercise. Northern officers would find time to instruct their sable fellow workmen in those military duties to which they will be called so soon as they are restored to freedom and all the rights of American citizens.

To the sole objection that these people on Belle Isle will find it difficult, if not impossible, to keep from perishing by cold and starvation, I reply that their ordinary avocations are exciting enough to keep their blood at the proper temperature, and, if this be not enough, a still more rapid flow of the circulation may be obtained by making them devote their afternoons to their usual pleasantry of fighting with revolvers and bowie-knives. An inconsiderable number of them, say fifty or sixty a day, will probably be killed; but as this will only add zest to their amusement and increase the chances of making money for those who remain alive, I do not see that the Christian philanthropist or the undertaker (provided their carcasses are not thrown into the river) can make any just complaint of a practice so invigorating and fuel-economizing. By establishing hospitals for the very large number of desperately wounded, we shall be able to furnish occupation to the hundreds of Confederate Surgeons who have nothing to do during the non-fighting months of Winter, except to play cards and entertain their female friends at sumptuous night suppers. In this way a great deal of the public money will be saved and the cause of science largely benefitted by the variety of excruciating surgical experiments made upon the patients, whose deaths can never be so beneficial as when they are tortured out of existence in the interests of pathology and Southern finance.

The negro and the gambler being disposed of, we approach naturally enough the Jews, a class which includes not only the unworthy Israelites, but all who indulge the alleged Hebraic propensity for exacting the pound of Christian flesh and amassing riches at the expense of the life-blood of their fellow-citizens. Such are Yankee tradesmen of whatever denomination, restaurant keepers, confectionery and apple sellers, oyster-cellar men, proprietors of hotels and boarding-houses, and the like. All these come under the same head, and are to be disposed of in the same manner. I estimate their present and prospective numbers at 500,000. They occupy now a great deal of house-room; hereafter they will occupy much more; and hence the imperative duty of expelling them and appropriating their establishments to some useful purpose.

I am told that the Jews, in addition to the shop in which they are now reduced to the unprofitable business of selling lead pencils at a dollar apiece, meerschaum pipes made out of plaster of Paris, empty pocket-books, and rotten shoe-strings, at similar rates, own a vast number of the best houses in the city, purchased by their honest gains, and now filled with flour, bacon, sugar, salt, coffee, tea, corn, meal, oats, hay, fodder, shucks and other necessaries of life. If this be true, not a moment is to be lost in ousting them, in order to save the army and the people from starvation. They are said to have packed away in their cellars and garrets enough clothing, made and unmade, to furnish every respectable man, woman and child in the Confederacy with two complete Winter suits, besides whisky, brandy and wine enough to keep the faro-banks, canal-pockets, Congress and Gov. LETCHER supplied for nearly three months to come. These must be obtained without delay or regard to law or peril to life or limb.

My neat and simple plan for effecting this with the required promptness, is to detail the provost-guard, city battalion, night watch, Col. BRONNER's cavalry, and any other force that may be needed, to seize Jews, restaurant men and chattels, expose the same to sale—not at Yankee auction, but at a ladies' fair, to be conducted exclusively by the poor women of the city, assisted by some honest hospital steward (if such can be found,) and in the meantime to lodge the said Jews, restaurant, confectionery, oyster, hotel and boarding-house men in the exceeding capacious and patriotic flour mills of the metropolis, which are now lying idle for lack of the wheat and confidence of our long-headed, good-memoried country gentlemen. If the several mills do not suffice to contain them all, plenty of room can be found in the various tobacco warehouses, which are to be emptied in pursuance of my plan, as will be shown further on.

He thinks that the relative rates of wages and provisions will soon put the sewing women where they will be permanently lodged, and, therefore, the public relieved from care for them. The tobacco belonging to the French Government may be thrown out, and each empty hogshead made a house for a family of six persons. Having housed all the people above and below ground, he meets and overcomes the question of subsisting them, in a brilliant manner.

Having packed the Jews, foreign or native born, every one in the mills and warehouses, it would be cruel to forget that they have been accustomed to active, industrious life, and to leave them a prey to idleness and their own villainous imaginations. I propose to be guilty of no such inhumanity, but to give them constant and laborious employment during the whole term of their incarceration. With this view I have consulted Adjt.-Gen. RICHARDSON, and find that he has now in the Virginia Armory something above one thousand tons of old flints, which he has kindly placed at my disposal. These flints must be carefully skinned by the imprisoned Jews, and the hides thus obtained are to be sold to the Navy Department, and used in lining the walls of the magazines of gunboats to prevent them from being blown up—a new and highly ingenious invention of Mr. MALLORY. The bodies of the flints, after being skinned, will be turned over to the butchers of the upper and lower markets, who will have no trouble in vending them as beef knuckles or lamb chops, to which, indeed, they will be generally preferred as being considerably less gritty and decidedly more juicy and nutritious.

We have now successfully housed three millions of people. They must be fed, or they will die. Can this be done? With the utmost ease, if my advice be followed, as I doubt not it will. The negroes need not be taken into the account, for they will live on edible dirt, and if they want more food they can easily steal it. The gentlemen from Maryland, &c., who live in houses, will necessarily have a monopoly of all meats, vegetables, fruits, bread—whether made of corn-meal or flour—at Government prices, and whatever else they may desire, except bran, which will be reserved for a particular purpose. This will leave some two millions and a half of hungry mouths to be fed, and here arises the difficulty, which I flatter myself I have overcome more readily and pleasantly, perhaps, than any other person in the Confederacy could have done. It has been suggested to me by the learned and original author of "Cannibals All," that the common repugnance to human food is but a foolish prejudice, born of modern philosophy and political economy, and that the best course for me to pursue if I am, in accordance with an act of Congress, appointed Commissary-General, as I expect to be, will be to disregard the weak vagaries of philanthrophists and vegetarians and proceed at once to feed the people copiously with the most accessible animal diet, which will, of course, be human flesh. He urges that the gamblers and the harlots take it turn about to eat each other, that the Jews confined in the mills be fed on restaurant keepers, &c., that the Jews be then thrown to the poor people who live in hogsheads and barrels, who will gladly eat them, and, in their turn, will be devoured by the negroes; so that the dangerous classes will be destroyed at a blow, and nobody be left but government and negroes, and the Sociology of the South established on the only firm basis possible—a basis which the slow cannibalism of modern antagonism between labor and capital would hardly reach in a century.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF REBELDOM.

A LETTER FROM A REBEL OFFICER TO A FRIEND IN EUROPE.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a long letter, written by a rebel officer, under date of Richmond, July 29, to a friend in Europe. The following are extracts:

"Almost every man we lose now tells. Being a man of family his loss is deeply felt; but the poor creatures they bring against us are of the scum of the earth, and, in many cases, no loss to any one. The bombardment has gone on now for days without much injury, but we are very unhappy about Charleston, and it will be a dreadful loss to the Southern Confederacy. There will be fearful bloodshed before [illegible] families, for every man [illegible] are determined to defend it to [illegible]. [illegible] they will be treated with the greatest cruelty in Charleston [illegible], and the utmost vengeance wreaked upon their devoted heads, as they were the first to leave the Union. The scenes already enacted in Winchester, Fredericksburgh, Vicksburgh, Jackson, etc., will be nothing to what they will do to Charleston. * * * I [illegible] for the North, and ask myself can it be the same race I once knew, so quiet, peaceable and civilized! No, the demon of wickedness has been let loose and they must all be crazy. I do not suppose you have the slightest idea of our sufferings—of the thousands on thousands of poor, houseless families, sufferers, refugees from places in the hands of the enemy.

The Yankees show no mercy, entering houses, robbing them of everything they can carry away, break, or destroy—cutting out the heads of pictures, &c. This is a favorite amusement. They force the women to fly to the woods, and often wind up by burning the house to the ground, if they do not expect to return. Many of our wealthiest ladies are forced to do their own work entirely, washing, cooking, &c., and often for Federal soldiers. The gentlemen—old men, too old to go in the army, are chopping wood, &c. Then their treatment of the poor negroes, after they get them, is cruel in the extreme—leaving them to starve or die in their dirt. My opinion of slavery is, and always has been, that it is excellent for slaves but bad for white people. We have never owned one, and never will. They are a poor, miserable, half-witted race, that require control and management, like bad children. They always were bad servants, but now they have become so demoralized by this war that they are intolerable.

The fall of Vicksburgh has been a heart-rending blow to us, and then to think what the poor citizens suffered. They dug holes in the ground, where women and children slept, and indeed lived, or rather starved. * * are in Texas, and now, by the fall of Vicksburgh, Jackson, &c., we are cut off from them. This is hard to bear. We have all been deeply distressed by the result of LEE's advance into Pennsylvania. LEE made a great mistake by attacking MEADE at Gettysburgh. He had no idea of the immense fortifications, breastworks, and strength of MEADE. It was an awful position to attack, and a few more such victories gained, would kill all the men in the Southern Confederacy. We had to attack them in face of their most fearful fire, across a plain, up one mountain, down another, across fields, and up another height, and as fast as we gained one breastwork, to our horror we would find another behind it; and at last, when we had gained possession of any ground, of what avail? Alas! none.

MEADE has crossed into Virginia, and we are now hourly expecting another fight. LEE has been reinforced. We have no doubt but we will win. But oh! the loss of life! One brigade—PICKETT's—went into the battle of Gettysburgh 5,000 strong, and came back 1,200. One regiment went in 300 and but 7 returned. One went in 200, and came out but 35. The Major of this regiment says, when the Colonel was told to charge, he said 'good-bye' to his friends, 'it is certain death;' and in five minutes he was dead. The Major took command, and was killed instantly. The * * * * took command, as Major, and in two minutes was shot through the body, but was luckily carried off the field, and is here to tell it.

Many and many a time I have felt as if my heart would break, and that I could not live through this war—that it was unendurable; but when with the soldiers we are always cheerful and doing things to cheer them.

Richmond has, as you may be aware, been threatened several times, and so far has escaped. It is not pleasant to pass through these frights. Many think it is bound to fall, and that it is only a matter of time. I hope I may be dead ere it does, for the experience of the other cities under Federal rule is horrible. You can form no idea of the tyranny exercised over the inhabitants. We hear great preparations are being made for another attack upon Richmond. GRANT, with his 100,000 men, is advancing from Vicksburgh, DIX from Norfolk—and what have we? JOHNSON in BRAGG's rear, with not half so many men as are left there to detain him; and LEE with MEADE to detain him. * * * *

All the servants leave. We have to do our own work, and then our money is worth nothing. In my former letters I have told you about prices here. If you have not received them you will think I am romancing when I tell you it takes 11 of our dollars for 1 of silver or gold. We are paid in Confederate money, and, of course, have nothing else. Everything to eat or wear is from 12 to 20 prices; butter, $3 a pound; coffee, $5; sugar, $3; potatoes, $20 a bushel. Enough to live on one day costs us $20. More to any extent can be spent to be comfortable. There is nothing else to fall back upon between the great scarcity and the depreciation of the money. A bonnet costs $100; a silk one, $200; shoes, $35; gloves, $10. Imagine yourself in a place where you can obtain nothing new, and then you can realize our predicament. House rent and servants' wages are all in proportion. People who have always lived in affluence and in the greatest luxury are now living in small apartments, and doing their own cooking. * * * Do send me out a trunk full of useful articles. * * *

All kinds of little odds and ends that one never dreamed of ever wanting are not to be had here, such as gum elastic cord, sleeves, gaiters, braid, trimmings of all kinds, corsets, hoop-skirts, &c. Flowers to put in a bonnet cost $20, a pair of ribbon-strings for ditto the same price. * * * When R. was threatened, the boys of fourteen were called for, and they endured the hardships of soldiers, full of spirit. This will be a war of extermination, and they will never be conquered. * * * Oh! what would I give to be out of this Southern Confederacy. * * *

If I could raise the money, I would leave here to-morrow. I wish to educate my children elsewhere, for here, as you may suppose, there is not much education going on fit for them.

Mrs. PATTERSON ALLEN, of Cincinnati, who was a Miss WILSON, has just been arrested here as a spy. She has been writing home the most shocking letters, betraying everything public and private. The stroke has made her very ill, and she has neither eaten or slept since.

If you have any influence with Southern families abroad, use it to induce them not to return to this country. They have no idea of the want and suffering here. In all probability their plantations are devastated, negroes all gone, and themselves beggars. The gentlemen will be obliged to go into the army; far better would it be for them to earn their living abroad now than to suffer here. Many of the wealthiest of the land are now working in the Departments for a mere pittance."

A FIGHT IN A CHURCH.

The capture of the Captain and a portion of the crew of the United States gunboat *Rattler*, who had gone ashore at Rodney, to attend church, has been noticed. The *Mississippian* gives some further particulars of the scene:

"Lieut. ALLEN, of LOGAN's command, having been informed that the crew of the gunboat at Rodney were in the habit of attending church, determined to try an experiment; dressing himself in citizen's garb, he leisurely sauntered into town last Sunday, and had the pleasure of finding some twenty-two of the Yankee officers and men dressed in their best toggery, snugly seated in the quiet and unsuspecting congregation. With this information he left town, and soon returned in command of a squad of men; he entered the Church, and apologised to the preacher for having to disturb him for a few moments, stating that he had called to demand the surrender of the United States soldiers in the congregation. Instantly the engineer of the gunboat jumped behind the door and fired on Lieut. ALLEN, the ball passing through his cap. ALLEN returned the fire, and sent the engineer to his long home. A general scattering and firing ensued, resulting in killing two Yankees and wounding another, and in the capture of Capt. VENTRESS, of the gunboat, one Lieutenant and 15 men. When asked by a citizen what command they belonged to, Capt. VENTRESS touched his cap and replied, 'To LOGAN's command.' The Yankees bore their capture with a good deal of nonchalance, seeming to regard it as a good joke. Those on the gunboat, seeing the affair, commenced a furious shelling over, but not upon the town. Lieut. ALLEN addressed the commander a note, stating that his force belonged to the army of the Confederate States; that the people of Rodney were in no wise responsible for what his men had done, and if a solitary shell were thrown into the town, he would hang his prisoners. Capt. VENTRESS also wrote a note, requesting that no damage should be done to the town, as the whole affair was a legitimate military transaction. One old lady, in the midst of the *melée*, jumped up and shouted "Glory to God," but the way the balance of the congregation rolled around and mixed up promiscuously in the midst of the fight, is said to have been rich beyond description, and certainly very excusable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Gov. SMITH, in his address to the citizens of Danville, on Saturday evening besought the people of all ages, sexes and conditions, to practice *economy*, the men to quit wearing their fine paraphernalia, and to clothe themselves in habiliments more becoming a people engaged in such a struggle as we have on our hands—to economize not only in raiment, but also in food, even recommending the discontinuance of the use of meat except once a day. To the ladies he appealed to pursue the same policy, and told them as he had told "the fine ladies of Richmond," that they must darn and double darn their old dresses, and never buy any of the new-fangled Yankee-made fabrics so temptingly displayed in the shop-windows of the merchants.

—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Oct. 17, says: "The new gambling law has turned the 'sporting' world upside down. The finest establishments have, for a few days past, been undergoing denudation of their most valuable furniture, the simple dealing tables and tools, and limited accommodations for visitors being retained. It is understood that the gamblers will with these arrangements defy the law, not caring for the occasional loss of their reduced stock of fixings, and hazarding their fortunes on the whipping point. The owners of the houses are to be secured by such devices as may be found necessary. Several have been heard to aver that it would have to be proven that they 'knowingly rented to such persons,' before anything could be made out of them."

—An army correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* states that Gen. WALKER, Gen. D. H. HILL's corps, indorsed a recent application for leave of absence, "Disapproved, but respectfully forwarded to headquarters of Gen. D. H. HILL." Gen. HILL indorsed it, "Approved, upon the ground that the brave men of the army should be permitted to go home whenever practicable; otherwise all the children to be born during the war, and the usual period afterwards, will be the offspring of the cowards at home who have [illegible] are otherwise exempt." Gen. W[illegible] upon the return of the application, cheerfully withdrew his disapproval, and permitted the brave soldier to go home.

—The Charleston *Courier* of Oct. [illegible] says: "CHARLES W. S[illegible], of Baltimore County, Md.; WILFRED McCLOUD, of Georgetown, and C. C. SEMMES, of Alexandria, Va., all soldiers in the Confederate army, and captured by the enemy at Gettysburgh, succeeded in making their escape from the Fort Delaware prison on the 16th of August, and have safely arrived in Dixie. The account of their adventures would make a pleasing story, but might compromise others. It was a bold feat, and we congratulate them on their success. They confirm previous accounts of the shameful treatment of our prisoners in that miserable hole."

—The Marietta *Rebel* says: "BATES' Tennessee brigade entered the battle at Chickamauga with 1,085 effective men. Its loss was 607 (65 officers) killed and wounded. Gen. BATES had two horses killed under him. Every staff officer had his horse killed, and all the field officers but three were wounded."

—The Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist*, of Oct. 20 says: "Gen. NEAL DOW, of Maine-law fame, and more recently of piano-stealing and hen-roost robbing notoriety in Alabama, passed through this city again on yesterday, on his way to Richmond. Rumor has it that he is to be exchanged for Gen. MORGAN."

—A dispatch dated Mobile, Oct. 15, says: "The steamer *Mary Wilson*, connecting with the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, was burned Sunday. About seventy lives were lost. The mails, freight and steamboat were a total loss.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 12 says in regard to the Texas election: "PENDLETON MURRAH is elected Governor over Gen. T. T. CHAMBERS by about 5,000 votes. F. S. STACKPOLE is elected Lieut.-Governor."

—Rev. M. D. HOGE, of Richmond, arrived at Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10, from Europe. Mr. JOHN F. REGNAULT, who went out to engage a theatrical company for the theatre here, also arrived on the same vessel.

—Gen. BARTON has been appointed to a command in Tennessee, with headquarters at Kinston.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

Oct. 20, 1863.

WHEAT—The receipts of wheat continue very light and prices are without change. We quote at $5 ℔ bushel, Government price; will command $7@$7 50 outside.

FLOUR—We note sales of country at $45 for Superfine, Extra $50, and Family $50. Very scarce and in great demand. There is no city mills flour in the market. The mills have stopped grinding for the want of wheat.

MILL OFFAL—Bran, $1 25 ℔ bushel; Shorts, $1 50; Brown Stuff, $2; Ship Stuff, $3.

TOBACCO—We quote inferior lugs at $16@$18; good, $20@$25; fine bright, $28@$35; inferior leaf, $30@$38; good, $40@$55; fine shipping, $60@$70; fine manufacturing, $85@$120; fine bright wrapper, $200@$300, with occasional sales at higher figures.

CORN—Is very scarce. We quote at $10 50@$11 ℔ bushel.

CORN MEAL—City and country ground Corn Meal is selling at $11 ℔ bushel.

ONIONS—$16 ℔ bushel.

RYE—$6 to $7 ℔ bushel.

OATS—Sales at $5 75@$6 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay brings $9 to $10 ℔ 100 ℔s. Oats and fodder ditto.

BACON—Hog round $2 40@$2 60; choice lots bring more.

LIME—$9 ℔ bbl.

GROCERIES—We quote Brown Sugar at $2 75@$3. Molasses, $14 to $15 ℔ gallon. Coffee, $8 50 to $9 50. Rice, 25c. to 30c. Salt, 55c. to 60c. Cotton Yarns, $3 to $4 50 ℔ ℔. Sombrero Guano, $70 ℔ ton. Ground Plaster, $40 ℔ ton. Corn Whisky, $31 to $35 ℔ gallon. Rye Whisky, $35 to $40. Apple Brandy, $35 to $37. Copperas, $1. Country Soap, 90c. to $1 ℔ ℔. Lard, $2. Butter, $3 15 to $4. Tallow Candles, $3 25 to $3 60. Wool, $4 50 to $5 50. Tea, $14 to $15.

BEESWAX—$3 to $3 25 ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—$2 75@$3 ℔ ℔.

PLANK—Sales last week of Virginia Pine Plank, at $60 ℔ thousand, board measure.

WOOD—Pine wood, $30 ℔ cord; Oak wood $35@$38 ℔ cord, on the Basin bank.

SEEDS—Clover, $40@$45 ℔ bushel; Orchard Grass, $5; Flaxseed, $7; Timothy, $10.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, $5 50@$6 50; Harness, $5@$6; Upper, $6@7 50; Green Salted Hides, $3 40.

IRON has advanced. We quote Bar 40c.@70c. ℔ ℔.

NAILS—$80@$85 ℔ keg; Fourpennies $100 ℔ keg.

VEGETABLE MARKETS.

The two market houses of this city are pretty well supplied at present—though prices are very high. We annex the following list:

White turnips are selling at the rate of 75c. ℔ bunch—6 to 8 in a bunch. Cabbage, $1@$1 50 ℔ head; sweet potatoes, $1 50@$2 ℔ half peck; Irish potatoes, $1 25@$1 50 ℔ dozen; salsify, 50c. ℔ bunch; carrots and parsnips, 50c. ℔ bunch—about half dozen in a bunch; egg plant, 50c. each; butter beans, $1 50 ℔ quart; eggs, $2 25 ℔ dozen; butter, $4@$5 ℔ ℔.; lard, $2 25; beef, $1@$1 25, (JOHN LINDSAY selling at 75c. to $1;) pork, $2 ℔ ℔.; sausage meat, $2; Bologna sausage, $1; bacon, $2 75; salt herrings, $4 ℔ dozen; corned shad, $2 ℔ each; oysters, $3 ℔ quart—some asking $4; hares, dressed, $2 each; chickens, $2 50 to $3 50 each.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD—The brokers are paying $11 for gold and asking $11 50.

SILVER—Buying rate $9 50 premium; selling rate $10.

CONFEDERATE BONDS—Bonds of 100 million loan, 8 ℔ cent., 106@112½ and interest, according to date; 8 ℔ cent. convertibles, 112 and interest; 7 ℔ cent. bonds 101½ and interest; bonds of 15 million loan, 187@190. Cotton loan, 150 and interest.

RAILROAD BONDS—Richmond and Danville Railroad, 225 and interest; Richmond and York River Railroad, 160 and interest; Virginia Central Railroad, first mortgage, 234 and interest.

SHARE LIST—Bank of Commonwealth stock, 155; Traders' Bank, 152; Bank of Richmond, 115; Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 151; Richmond Fire Association, 45; Richmond Importing and Exporting Company, 910 (par 500;) Richmond Female Institute, preferred stock, 71.

STATE BONDS—Virginia sixes, registered, 200 and interest; Virginia coupon bonds, 425; North Carolina sixes, old issue, 450; new issue, 210 and interest; North Carolina eights, 225 and interest; Tennessee sixes, 465; City of Lynchburgh bonds, 225 and interest.

CITY OF RICHMOND BONDS—Sales at 235 and interest. Virginia Central Railroad stock, 119; Richmond and York River Railroad stock, 70; Farmers' Bank, 151; Bank of Virginia, 112; Old Dominion Insurance Company, 56; Insurance Company, State of Virginia, 51; James River and Kanawha Company, 20; Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad, 157½; Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad Scrip, 140.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Northwestern Fair—Excitement and Trouble Among the Illinois Freemasons—The Methodist Episcopal Central Church Conference—They Denounce Slavery as the Cause of the Rebellion—Progress of Chicago, &c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 12.

Local politics do not trouble us much. The Union Leagues are, however, active. A glorious meeting was held Saturday night, at which Senator TRUMBULL, who is now a resident of this city, made a most admirable speech. Speeches were also made by other gentlemen. The seekers of the Judgeships, Clerkships, and Treasurerships are showing increased interest in the coming election, but the balance of the community appear to regard the matter as of no great moment.

Preparations are making for the great Northwestern Fair which is to come off in this city in a few weeks for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. It is under the management of a committee of ladies, a[illegible]erything now promises success. It is expect[illegible] by the management that it will yield from $20,000 to $25,000 net. The Sanitary Commission received supplies and cash to the amount of $18,000 during the month of August. An immense quantity of hospital stores has been forwarded to Chattanooga. The stream, however, is constant both ways—the supply keeps well up with the demand.

Wounded men are constantly arriving from the Army of the Cumberland. They are not willing to own up to a defeat in the great battles. The most they will allow is a "draw game." They, too, represent the army as in good spirits, and confident in their position, in themselves and "Old Rosy." All the troops which were scattered about this State, except those guarding Camp Douglas, have been dispatched to the "front."

There has been for some months past quite an excitement among the Brotherhood of Free Masons in this State. I am not advised of the merits or nature of the controversy. About six weeks since the Grand Master took forcible possession of the books and office of the Grand Secretary, out of which grew a lawsuit for assault and battery. Well, last week the Grand Lodge met at Springfield. The controversy was carried into the election of officers, when the "opposition" prevailed by at least a two-thirds vote, ousting the G. M. and reinstating the G. S., who had been so summarily suppressed. Hon. T. J. TURNER, of Freeport, formerly M. C., was elected G. M. The meeting was one of the fullest ever held in the State, and it is supposed that the decided majority cast for the "opposition" will settle the contest.

Another quite interesting meeting was held at Springfield, last week. It was that of the Central Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Conference—or a portion of it at least—being located in one of the worst Copperhead districts of the State, its entire loyalty had been questioned at the meetings of some of the other Conferences. But it took measures to wipe out the stain of suspicion, by the passage of a series of patriotic resolutions, whose tone cannot be mistaken. The following is one upon which it was expected there would be controversy:

"*Resolved*, That we believe Slavery to be the primary cause of this wicked rebellion, and that we can have no security for the union and permanent peace of the States as long as the evil is tolerated among us."

There were only eight votes out of 170 recorded against this resolution. The venerable PETER CARTWRIGHT, who is a Kentuckian, and who has always been an inveterate Democrat, voted for it. At the close of the meeting, at the request of the Conference, Gov. YATES administered the oath of allegiance and made them a two hours' speech, and was followed by Gen. MCCLERNAND. One of their number, being an outspoken Copperhead—a traitor in fact—was dealt with, and refused a settlement. The loyalty of this influential body is now beyond question. They are on the record, sound to the core, with but half a dozen black sheep among them.

In military matters there is not much stirring. We have now over 5,000 rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, but we hear of no particular trouble in keeping them in subjection. Recruiting for the old regiments is looking up somewhat. Col. HOTCHKISS, of the Chicago Railroad regiment, (the Eighty-eighth,) has enlisted over 200 within a few weeks, and forwarded them to the field. Offices have been opened for recruiting for the First Illinois Colored regiment, and the ranks are filling up quite satisfactorily. There are ten full regiments of the "Home Guard" organized, two of which are in this State. Gov. YATES has just succeeded in procuring arms for them.

Gov. YATES has issued a proclamation responsive to that of the President, appointing a general day of thanksgiving. By the way, our Copperhead papers are even denouncing this measure of the Administration with as much bitterness as if there was a great evil in the recommendation of the President. Thankless dogs, at the best, are these Copperheads.

On Friday evening last, the annual session of Rush Medical College was opened, with appropriate exercises. This is one of the most popular institutions of the kind in the Northwest. The matriculates number over one hundred and fifty, and will reach two hundred before the term is fairly under way. The college has an excellent corps of professors.

The movement to secure the erection of the main buildings of the Chicago University promises to be eminently successful. WM. JONES, Esq., one of our oldest citizens, has given $10,000 to the object, and others $5,000 and lesser amounts.

There were 35 convictions at the last session of the Recorder's Court. One of our lawyers—W. BURGESS, Esq.,—has a suit in the Superior Court in which he seeks to obtain a fee of $10,000, in a case wherein a railroad was mulcted in personal damage to the tune of $60,000. He obtained a verdict of $7,000, and not thinking that sufficient has applied for a new trial.

The list of buildings erected in this city during the present season, as reported by the architects and others, will give some idea of the prosperity of Chicago under the war *régime*. The cost of the buildings is thus summed up:

Dwellings	$975,000
Stores	375,000
Miscellaneous	1,330,000
Total	$2,680,000

Under the miscellaneous head are included churches, school-houses, railroad buildings, elevators, &c. These whole frontage amounts to over two miles. Notwithstanding this large addition to our business and domicil accommodations, rents have advanced at least fifty per cent. Many of the erections are substantial three, four and five story brick structures. But the greatest number is composed of wooden dwellings in the outer portions of the city, put up to accommodate a pressing present demand. A large number of the *first crop* of buildings have been replaced by those of a superior character, so that as the city extends outward, the center is continually being built up for posterity. The above facts indicate a heavy business. And such is the fact. In all departments there is almost an abnormal activity. Wages have advanced fifty per cent. with all laborers and mechanics, and in many branches the demand is in excess of the supply. There is another good feature connected with this state of things. That is that the land speculators have not been able to inflate the price of real estate to a dangerous extent. Last spring there was a flurry for a while, but when the demand for immediate improvement subsided, the excitement died away, and real estate settled down into well regulated channels, and has so continued up to this time. And yet as the spirit of speculation is abroad, there is no telling how long this quiet will continue. Should the fever rage in this department, as it already does in some others, our advice will be "stand from under," lest a crash like that of 1858 shall be upon us.

Our produce market has been on the "rampage" during the past week. Speculation and downright gambling have been the order of the day on 'Change. The operators seem to have run wild and become perfectly reckless—consequently transactions have been large, and wheat, flour, and in fact all our great staples, as well as the lesser articles, have gone up on a jump—each day witnessing an advance. The speculative spirit has extended down to the humblest vegetables on the list of family marketing, and the rates of living in Chicago have become fearfully extravagant for people of moderate means. There will either be a terrible crash on South Water-street, or we shall have to emigrate to regions where grain gamblers have not carried prices beyond the reach of salaried men and laborers.

What the upshot of this excitement is to be, we cannot predict. Currency is plenty and readily obtainable as banks do not have to redeem now-a-days. Yet our most prudent bankers are getting alarmed, and are rather chary of discounts, except to well-established houses. And well they may be, in view of past experience. During the past week the advance has been as follows: Wheat, 12c.@16c.; corn, 18c.@21c.; Oats, 17c.@19c.; Rye, 17c.@18c.; barley, 13c.@16c. Flour has been quiet, until Saturday, when it went up 15c. High-wines have gone up 12c.@13c. ℔ gallon, and Mess Pork $1 50@$1 75 ℔ bbl. The receipts of hogs last week were about 30,000, and of beef cattle 5,600. Vessels are still clearing quite freely for the lower lake ports—the advance of freights inducing the venture. Grain receipts have been fair during the week, embracing about 550,000 bushels wheat, 460,000 bushels corn, 330,000 bushels oats, 30,000 bushels rye, 75,000 bushels barley, and 50,000 bbls. flour. There is a large quantity in store, upon which our operators are speculating, something after the manner of the two boys who made money swapping coats while shut up in a room together.

The railroads continue to do a heavy business. Week after week, they exhibit increased receipts as compared with last year. The weather has been very disagreeable—rain every day for a week until yesterday, when it cleared off fair and pleasant.

We are having a good deal of difficulty with the entrance to our harbor. The bar which makes from the light-house at the end of the pier, and extends southward, is increasing in size and length. Vessels at all heavily laden have to make a detour of some two miles in order to pass inside the bar. In a severe storm, it is next to impossible to effect an entrance, even with the assistance of a powerful tug. On Saturday, we saw no less than five vessels aground at one time, the wind being off shore. If the bar continues to make as rapidly as it has done for the past year, it will not require a very long period to render the harbor nearly inaccessible. We used to call it "Polk's farm," after he vetoed a bill making an appropriation to remove it. Our citizens are waiting for the Government to do something for our relief; but if it is not soon done; they will have to put their own shoulders to the wheel. Our commerce is certainly of importance enough to command favorable consideration on the part of Congress; but then, we are not on *salt water*.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Quantrell Across the Arkansas—He Murders Twelve Indian Soldiers—Official Dispatch from Gen. Blunt.

FORT SCOTT, Oct. 14—1 o'clock P. M.

A messenger has just arrived from Fort Gibson, with dates to the 11th inst.

QUANTRELL crossed the Arkansas at the Creek Agency, on the 10th.

He there met a scout of First Indian Home Guards, consisting of 12 men, and *murdered them all*.

About 2,500 of the enemy are concentrated a limestone Gap, 35 miles south of Perryville.

Col. RITCHIE, with all of the First brigade, is at Fort Blunt.

Yours, &c., J. G. BLUNT.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Juarez still at San Luis Potosi—No News of the Franco-Mexican Expedition Against that place—The Insurrection in Santo Domingo—Destruction of the Steamer Mexico by Fire and Great Loss of Life—A French Merchant Vessel Burned off the Coast of Cuba—Destructive Fire at Cardenas—Hoax about the Alabama.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 16, 1863.

Since my last communication, both the French steamers of the St. Nazaire line, and the English mail steamer of the West India line, have arrived from Vera Cruz, the former at Santiago de Cuba and the latter at this port. Neither of them, however, brings any news of much importance from Mexico. Things appear to remain in *statu quo*, although it is said that a Franco-Mexican expedition was to leave for San Luis Potosi at the commencement of this month, great preparations in the way of equipments having been made for that purpose.

Gen. FOREY did not come a passenger in the French steamer, as it was stated some time ago in the papers of Santiago de Cuba that he might probably do. At the last news received from Vera Cruz, Gen. FOREY had not left, but would probably leave for France in the French ship-of-the-line *Forfait*, touching, it is said, at Havana and New-York on his voyage.

A grand review of the garrison in Mexico lately took place, when the Commander-in-Chief decorated Gen. BAZAINE with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, and gave other decorations to those officers of the army to whom they have been granted by the Emperor NAPOLEON in reward for their services.

Gens. FOREY and BAZAINE afterward reviewed from the Palace the brilliant corps composing the garrison who passed in file before them.

As well as Marshal FOREY, the Imperial Commissioner, M. BODEN, has been recalled. The inauguration of the "New Mexican National Independence" was celebrated on the 17th ult. at Vera Cruz with rockets, illuminations, balls, bands of music, and other Fourth of July amusements. According to the *Comercio* of Vera Cruz, of the 17th ult., ALMONTE had been sick, but not dangerously so, as he was able to continue his official duties of the regency. According to the *Estafette*, of Mexico City, the number of States that had agreed to the new form of government was five. Letters received at Vera Cruz from the Capital say that the military preparations for beginning the campaign in the interior at the commencement of October would be terminated at the end of September. A contract, it was said, had been made for the construction of a part of the railroad from Soledad to Chiquihuite.

The Mexican papers received here come from both the capitals that now claim to be the seats of Government. Those from Mexico City are up to the 27th ult., and those from San Louis Potosi to the 22d ult. In both cities the well-known Mexican monthly review, called *El Heraldo*, continues to be published, but each written in a completely opposite sense, so that it is impossible for an impartial person to distinguish the truth from falsehood. In one thing, however, the papers on both sides agree, namely, that during the last month there has not occurred anything new of importance, and that the number of guerrillas and banditti who infest the country is very large.

An important ministerial change took place lately, it is said, at San Luis Potosi, in virtue of which Gen. DOBLADO took charge of the Government. It however broke down in a few days—DOBLADO giving up his office and returning to his State of Guanajuato. The papers of Mexico City attach great importance to this circumstance, supposing that DOBLADO had exacted of JUAREZ a radical change of politics and the banishment of ZARCO, who has the greatest influence, it is said, over the mind of the President. They also maintain that DOBLADO disagreed entirely with the authorities at San Luis Potosi, and that he had withdrawn to Guanajuato, resolved to keep himself independent. On the other hand, the papers of San Luis Potosi assert that the affair was of no importance, nor was the discussion anywise serious—the proof of which being that the individuals whom DOBLADO selected as his partners in office, still form a part of the Ministry.

A political review published at San Luis Potosi, dated the 22d ult., and which has been received here, gives the following account of the ministerial changes above alluded to:

"A change of cabinet has been the most important event that has lately happened. Those who composed the former ministry being desirous that their remaining in power should not serve as an obstacle to uniting in the defence of the country all the elements that existed, whether single or concentrated, presented their resignation, which was accepted. Gen. DOBLADO was then offered the place of Secretary of Foreign Affairs, his companions in office being the Licenciado, DON SEBASTIAN LERDO, for Justice; Gen. COMONFORT, for the Secretaryship of War, and MINES for the Treasury. Great and beneficent results were expected from this combination, which, however, were frustrated by Senor DOLADO having given up his place from a private matter in his office. The Ministry for this reason was modified, Senor LERDO taking the vacant place of Foreign Affairs, the Licenciado, Don JOSE M. IGLENAS that of Justice and Señores MINES and COMONFORT, continuing in their offices of Secretaries of Treasury and of War.

The new Cabinet declared its intentions in a few words, saying that it will do in the different branches of the Administration the good that circumstances permit, and that with respect to the first of its duties it will apply itself, above all, to do all that can be done to maintain the war in which the Republic is engaged, trying that nothing shall be omitted which is at all necessary to save the national independence.

The observation of this promise will necessarily bring about the wished-for result, being, as there is, in the defenders of the country's nationality, faith in the final result of the struggle."

The *Heraldo* of Mexico City, says that the rainy season being near its conclusion, the campaign of the interior will be shortly begun, which it had been found necessary to defer in order not to endanger the health of the troops and the success of the operations.

The *Heraldo* of San Luis, on its side, says that Gen. NEGRETE, being well fortified in Huachinango, had driven back the party that had attacked him, causing them some loss.

JUAREZ, according to all accounts, still continued at San Luis Potosi, although reports had been spread by his opponents that he was about to retire, according to one account, to Durango, and according to another to Monterey. To the former place he could not go, say the same parties who spread the report, for they boast that it was said in San Luis itself that Durango had risen up in favor of the monarchy and that VIDAURRI, who is Governor of the State in which Monterey is situated, is not sufficiently obedient to the Government of JUAREZ. According to the *Sociedad*, the town of Durango was twice attacked in a week by a force of 400 Mexicans belonging to the intervention. They were repulsed, but, it is said, that the least active demonstration of the French army on the northern coast or in the interior would cause in Durango, Chihuahua and Nuevo Leon a very determined declaration in favor of the new order of things.

The above-named paper adds:

"In San Luis great confusion prevails in the divided Cabinet and among the people a discontent which would soon break out in a vehement manner if news were received of any corps of the Army of Intervention having begun the campaign. The exactions there have no limits, the ruin of trade is imminent, and among MUNEZ's political clique they talk of despoiling all the French resident in the State and then expelling them."

In consequence of a meeting at Durango, JUAREZ had published a decree, in which that place was declared under martial law, and Gen. PATONI commissioned to exercise the military and civil powers of Governor. It was, however, reported that Durango had declared for the monarchy and PATONI had been obliged to flee to Zacatecas. So many falsities are, however, circulated by the opponents of JUAREZ, that it is hard to come at the truth.

President JUAREZ has published two decrees at Jalapa, dated the 21st of September, by one of which cotton is to pay at the place where it is used, if grown in the country, a duty of 25 cents per arroba, (25 lbs.;) and if imported, 50 cents. By the third article of the decree, cotton, whether of home produce or from abroad, proceeding from the frontier of the Republic and passing through the above-named city, is to pay there the duties, although only *in transitu* through the place, but no further duties will be demanded anywhere else.

By the other decree a duty of one per cent. is imposed throughout the Republic on all capital exceeding $500.

The Vera Cruz *Comercio*, speaking of Jalapa, says: "We know that the situation of this unfortunate city is getting worse every day. The natives of the neighboring villages will not now even attend the market for fear of the draft. Those whom they have compelled to take up arms are literally imprisoned in their barracks as if in jail. Some nights ago the guard at the hospital deserted, injuring the officer who was in command of them." As these remarks come from a French source, they are not entitled to much credit.

Admiral BOSSE gave notice, on the 5th inst., to the foreign Consuls resident in Vera Cruz, of the blockade of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, in virtue of instructions from the Emperor of the French.

The Mexican Regency have fixed four per cent as the tax upon city property, and three per cent that on rural estate.

The Franco-Mexican paper, the *Estrafette*, says: "Thanks to the occupation of the District of Tulancinho, the cause of intervention had gained considerably for all the territory bounded on one side by the Sierra, and on the other by Huasteca, as far as the littoral of the Gulf, was considered in favor of the same.

The situation in the State of Puebla is satisfactory. Rural forces were being organized to pursue the banditti.

The vast and rich territory known by the name of Mixteca, between the departments of Puebla and Oajaca, is ready to declare at the first signs of the approach of an expeditionary column.

The landing of the Franco-Mexican troops at Minatitlan, to the east of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, was enthusiastically received. Within a radius of fifteen leagues the Indians assembled at the port to welcome their deliverers. Unfortunately we have to lament the death of Commandant STOEKLIN. He had given many proofs of courage and adhesion to the cause of intervention.

Tabasco has been completely tranquilized. The armed bands in Campeche have been driven out of Joluta and Palizada, in the Territory of Carmen. Communication has been reëstablished.

The same paper says:

"The highwaymen who lately robbed the diligence at the gates of Puebla were apprehended in that city, and having been tried by Court-martial they were, to the number of five or six, it is said, shot and hung up."

A French soldier, belonging to the Eighty-first regiment of the line, was also executed at Mexico, for having killed an Indian youth, without any provocation, on the 19th of April last in the town of San Gregorio, near Cholula.

The Archbishop of Mexico, Señor LABASTIDA, a member of the Regency, was received at Vera Cruz on his arrival by the authorities and a large number of people. A numerous party, commissioned by the municipality, went on board the vessel to do him honor. At the moment of his getting in the launch a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the fortress of Ulloa and the French war-steamer *Magellan*. On landing he was received at the wharf under a canopy by the clergy, and a *Te Deum* was sung at the parish church. Monseñor LABISTADA then went to pay a visit to the head commander of the place.

Guerrillas and gangs of robbers infested the high roads, which were generally insecure, assaults and robberies being of continual occurrence.

At a place called Camaron, the diligence from Mexico on its way to Vera Cruz was attacked by the guerrillas; and as, on examining the travelers' baggage, there were found the uniform of a Mexican commandant and dispatches, which none of the travelers would claim, they were all, to the number of six, taken off, but the commandant escaped on the way—the remainder suffering for the fault of the above, who, after serving JUAREZ, was going to join ALMONTE. The travelers were carried off to Jalapa, there being among them four Spaniards whom the Spanish Consul was using all his endeavors to get released.

On the same day, and a few hours before the stoppage of the diligence, the Secretary of the French Governor at Vera Cruz, on his way from Orizaba, *en route* from Mexico, bringing dispatches from FOREY, and accompanied by a small escort, was attacked between "Paso Ancho" and Soledad by the guerrillas, who killed a Sergeant and a soldier, the Secretary and the rest of the escort escaping with great difficulty to Vera Cruz.

The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, speaking upon this subject, says:

"For some days past the arrival of the diligences to this city has been interrupted, and in consequence we are without any news from the interior."

A correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, at Vera Cruz, writes to that paper:

"On the 23d ult. the Permanent Council of War in this place began to act, being established on account of the insecure state of the country from the many malefactors, guerrillas and thieves that inundate it. None of those submitted to its sentence have been condemned to corporal punishment, and generally they have been all let free. We shall see whether the large numbers who are shut up in Ulloa will be punished if they are guilty or set at liberty if they are innocent. In the sad situation through which we are passing nobody can think himself secure, because if he is traveling and escapes from the claws of the guerrillas, perhaps, as sometimes happens, he falls into those of the French, who look upon all the country people as guerrillas.

Several peaceable residents of the city have been put in prison through not wishing to be at present in the National Guard, and others have been refused passports for the interior to cure them of not subscribing for the band. Any slight fault is fined six dollars; if the party has not got the money, he is put in prison for a month, ordinarily in chains, at hard labor. Nothing can show more clearly the state of the country, as a reading and impartial analysis of the *Eco del Comercio*, of this city. In the last number we have the fight with guerrillas at Chapa de Mota, when much blood was spilt. In Tepeji, similar disasters, and the tenacity made evident of so many men, defenders of JUAREZ, according to some, and of the independence, according to the greater part, who might be useful to society, but who will not leave the path of crime.

The distinguished political personages, residents of Mexico, who arrived here on the 14th ult., guarded by bayonets, continue without being allowed to hold communication with any one in the fortress of Ulloa. It appears that the Consul of the United States has made a reclamation in favor of one of them, Mr. RENE MASSON, an American citizen.

Nine of the Egyptians who committed several murders on the night of the 2d of May last, at Medellen, were tried by a court-martial on the 30th ult., and condemned, a Sergeant to suffer the penalty of death, and eight soldiers to twenty years hard labor.

SANTO DOMINGO.

According to the official accounts published here, the Spanish troops are meeting with success in their encounters with the Dominican insurrectionists. How far these accounts are to be trusted, it is impossible to determine. The *Diario de la Marina* gave the following *résumé* of the war in Santo Domingo in the form of an editorial a few days ago:

"As will be seen by the telegraphic dispatch that we published in the Extra, the commencement of operations on the part of Santo Domingo has corresponded with what was expected, and as we have repeatedly said in the columns of the *Diario*. On the 29th of last month, Gen. SANTANA's column defeated and dispersed the rebels in the inaccessible position of 'Arroyo Bermejo,' which was occupied by the troops of the army and the Dominicans, who are under the command of the above-named valiant General. Two days after the enemy were again defeated near the River Azua, with the loss of their artillery and all their warlike munitions; and although from the usual conciseness of every telegram we do not know what forces obtained this second triumph, we believe that we are not mistaken in concluding them to have been those that left Santo Domingo lately for Azua, among whom was the Second battalion of the regiment of Naples. The rebels must have retreated in the direction of Vega and Cebao, which is the centre of the insurrection, and it will not be long before they are routed and dispersed, as they have always been when opposed to the bayonets of the Queen."

A dispatch since the above was written has been received from the Governor of Santiago de Cuba by the Captain-General, in which it is said that the rebels will be soon driven to Ceiba, when the Spaniards expect it will not be long before the insurrection is smothered.

The *Diario* adds: "Arroyo Bermejo, above alluded to, is situated in the central chain of mountains of Santo Domingo, dividing the provinces so called and those of Ceibo from those of Vega and Cibao. The rebels being driven from these strong positions, Gen. SANTANA has the road open to Cotrey, Vega and Santiago de los Caballeros."

The report that Ex-President BAEZ was at the head of the Dominicans appears to be unfounded, the Spanish papers saying that he is living in Spain.

The Dominicans have organized a Provisional Government at Santiago de los Caballeros, at the head of which is one ROJAS. The papers here said that he was a near relative to the late Secretary of PAEZ' Government in Venezuela, but this has been contradicted.

The last news received here from Santo Domingo came from Santiago de Cuba, with dates of the 12th inst., on which day the Spanish war transport steamer *Velasco* arrived at the last named place from Santo Domingo. We are informed by it that the Spanish Gen. LA GANDARA had arrived at the Capital from Puerto Plata with three battalions of troops and six pieces of artillery, leaving at the latter the Spanish forces, amounting to 1,200 men, with 12 pieces of artillery, strongly fortified.

LA GANDARA left on the 3d, and on the following day the rebels continued what the Spanish dispatches call their acts of vandalism, having set fire to that part of the town which was outside the fortifications, consisting entirely of wooden buildings.

Brigadier RIVERA commanded the Spanish forces at Puerto Plata, who were well supplied, it is said, with provisions, ammunition, and every kind of resources. They sallied out daily to skirmish with those of the rebels who approached the neighborhood of this city.

On the 9th inst., the day that the *Velasco* left Santo Domingo, Gen. LA GANDARA was preparing to set out with a respectable force for the place where Gen. SANTANA was operating, to assist in putting down the rebellion.

All was quiet in the Capital. The Captain-General of the Island, RIVERO, had declared the coast in a state of blockade.

The *Velasco* brought to Cuba about a hundred sick and wounded, as it is said, and the *Diario* concludes from the smallness of the number that the loss of the Government forces could not have been very large in the late engagements. The *Velasco* was to return to Santo Domingo with mules, provisions and some artillery equipments.

A *chevalier d'industrie* has been passing himself off at Cardenas as the Captain of the *Alabama*, and victimizing his dupes. So far did he carry his impudence, that a correspondent of the *Diario*, of this city, wrote from that place a flaming communication, which appeared in the *Diario* of the 8th inst., stating that the *Alabama* had been, the evening before, off the mouth of the port; that the Captain, who was formerly SEMMES' second in command, had landed to look for mechanics, and had taken into his service a boiler-maker employed at the workshop of the Cardenas and Júcaro Railroad, at the moderate salary of $5,000 per year. The *soi-disant* Captain was described as being very chatty and communicative. It now appears that he was an imposter, and the unfortunate boiler-maker has not only thrown himself out of employment, but also was foolish enough to lend to the fellow the little money he had saved up. The Captain, it is said, has since then come to Havana, and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States as a repentant Confederate. LARA.

THE NATIONAL CANAL CONVENTION.

Memorial to the President and Congress.

The Memorial prepared by the Committee of the National Canal Convention, which assembled at Chicago in June last, has just been published. It is a very long document. After some introductory remarks, the Memorial discusses the

NECESSITY OF SHIP CANALS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

The one great idea which your memorialists seek to impress upon Congress is the necessity of a great national highway, in the form of a ship and steamboat canal between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. This great *national highway* is demanded alike "by military prudence, the necessities of commerce, and political wisdom."

Your memorialists ask the attention of the Government to some of the reasons, *military*, *commercial* and *political*, why this work should be constructed.

THE MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK.

We have arrived at a period in our history, in which the Government should adopt a well-considered and systematic plan of defending the Northern frontier. Indeed, the best means of doing this has long engaged the attention of the Government. Reports from the War Department and surveys from the Topographical Corps, in great numbers, have been made, a large number of forts have been projected and surveyed, but little has as yet been done.

The importance of having command of the Lakes, in case of a war with Great Britain, cannot be overestimated. In 1814, the Duke of WELLINGTON declared that "a naval superiority on the Lakes is a *sine qua non* of success in war on the frontier of Canada." The great military importance of the command of the Lakes was illustrated in the war of 1812, and the victories of PERRY on Lake Erie, and of McDONOUGH on Lake Champlain, were decisive of the fate of the war on the Northern border.

To our past history, in the old Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and in the late war with Great Britain, the principal attacks our country had to sustain were made from the Canadian frontier. But the defence of the Northern frontier, always of great moment, has become by the growth of the West, of incalculable importance. Certainly not less than one-third in value of the entire commerce of the nation passes over the Lakes. Ten millions of people live upon their borders, and are directly interested in their security. The great cities which have grown up on their shores have become the largest grain depots of the world. Nowhere on earth are collected and distributed such vast amounts of food; and yet this commerce, vast as it is, these great cities and food-producing States, with their great granaries, lie exposed, and invite by their helpless condition, ravage and devastation.

We say confidently that this condition of things will not be permitted to continue. The voice of the Northwest and of all the Northern frontier will ask, (and their just request will be cheerfully granted,) adequate protection.

EXPOSED CONDITION OF NORTHERN FRONTIER AS COMPARED WITH THE ATLANTIC COAST.

We respectfully call the attention of Congress to the defenceless condition of the Northern frontier, as compared, or rather as contrasted, with that of the Atlantic. Upon the defence of the Atlantic, exclusive of naval defences, there has been expended more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Large additional appropriations were asked for and obtained at the last session of Congress, and yet the Atlantic shore is more than three thousand miles from a foreign foe. An ocean shields it from attack. It is defended by the strongest navy possessed by any nation on earth. For all this we pay cheerfully, nor do we question the propriety of these expenditures; we only ask that the Northern line shall be no longer neglected.

Now, we earnestly call attention to the fact that our Northern frontier, with its commerce, and cities, equal in value to the seaboard, and with a shore-line exceeding in length the Atlantic coast, is within rifle and cannon range for a considerable distance, of the only great maritime nation which will ever give us serious trouble, and is entirely defenceless. We have no navy on the Lakes, nor can we have under existing treaties. We have neither forts nor fortifications, nor ordnance, nor navy-yards. Our Northern frontier is utterly without the means of defence.

DEFENCES OF CANADA.

Let us contrast our means of defence with those of our neighbors over the line. In 1817 it was provided by treaty between Great Britain and the United States, that both nations should dismantle their vessels of war on the Lakes, and reduce their naval force on each side "to one vessel of one hundred tons burden on Lake Ontario, and one on Lake Champlain, each armed with one eighteen-pound cannon, and on the upper Lakes to two such vessels armed with the like force."

Since this treaty Great Britain has never lost sight of the security of her American colonial empire. She has expended many millions for its defence. She has large and important military defensive works at Kingston on Lake Ontario, at Malden at the mouth of the Detroit River, at Pentanguishene on Georgian Bay, at Toronto, Niagara, Stanley, Windsor and Port Sarnia, and others extending west as far as the shores of Lake Superior, and beyond to Fort Williams and Fort Gary.

GREAT BRITAIN RELIES ON HER MILITARY CANALS, CONSTRUCTED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

But the main reliance of England for maintaining and securing her supremacy on the Lakes is her military canals. These she has constructed at great expense, to enable her to pass her gunboats from the ocean through the St. Lawrence to the Lakes. These works were constructed with direct reference to their military uses.

Next the memorial asks:

WHAT ARE THE BEST MEANS FOR DEFENDING THE LAKES?

Two plans have been proposed: one, that of a chain of forts along the shore, defending the entrance of each Lake and other strategic points, and fortifications for the security of each considerable town and city.

The other is the construction or enlargement of such canals as will enable our fleet of gunboats to pass from the ocean by the Mississippi and the Hudson to the Lakes. The objections to the former are grave, and, in the judgment of your memorialists, viewed in the light of the experience of the present, are decisive.

The expense would be enormous, and when constructed, as against iron-clad gunboats, would prove unavailing. The war in which our country is now engaged has shown, especially have the siege of Charleston and the comparative vulnerability of Forts Wagner and Sumter demonstrated, that earthworks are better than walled forts, and that neither are adequate to prevent the passage of iron-clad gunboats.

We must, if practicable, do as Great Britain has done—construct military canals, adequate in capacity to admit our gunboats to the Lakes. Thus we shall be placed upon an equality with our neighbors.

Fortunately, this is entirely practicable, and with but small expense as compared with the important results to be secured.

Various plans for constructing and enlarging canals, to enable gunboats to pass from the Hudson and the Mississippi to the Lakes, have been suggested, and will doubtless receive the consideration of Congress.

Prominent among others is that of enlarging the present Illinois and Michigan Canal from Lake Michigan to Lake Joliet, a distance of only thirty-six miles, and the improvement of the Illinois and Desplaines Rivers, so that all steamers and gunboats which navigate the Mississippi can pass directly into Lake Michigan at Chicago. Also, a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals, by which gunboats can pass from the Atlantic into Lakes Erie and Ontario.

We will not undertake to decide between the merits of these various propositions, nor whether it may not be expedient to enter upon the construction of all, or to extend aid to all; but we would most earnestly press upon the consideration of the President and of Congress, the importance of securing at the earliest practicable period, a steamboat and ship canal from the Mississippi to the Lakes, and from the Lakes to the Hudson and the Atlantic.

After dwelling upon the commercial importance of the Ship Canals, the memorial asserts that

WE HAVE OUTGROWN OUR CANALS.

The great commercial fact of to-day, felt and realized, is that we have outgrown our canals. The country is too big for them. The problem is, shall production stop its increase, or shall our canals be enlarged? The necessity of this enlargement is manifest by the enormous profits of the great railways, the extravagant rates of transportation, showing that the quantity to be carried forward is so vast that carriers command their own terms. The warehouses and mammoth elevators of the Lake towns for the last two years have been crushed with freight; every thing which could be made to float on the Lakes and canals, have been taxed to the utmost, and proved insufficient to carry to the market the products of the West. This necessity for greater facilities, and the failure in Congress of the bills for enlarging the New-York and Illinois canals, have led to a zealous effort on the part of the West to obtain, by Canadian canals, that relief which is (we trust only temporarily) denied through our own country, and by our own Government. Illinois and Wisconsin, through their State authorities, and the Boards of Trade of several Lake cities, appointed delegates to Canada, to obtain, if possible, avenues to market for the vast accumulation of Western produce.

Necessity will force the West into new avenues to the Atlantic unless the present are enlarged. That both Canada and Great Britain appreciate the value of this Western trade, is shown by their construction, for the purpose of securing it, of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, at a cost of $7,000,000, and the Grand Trunk Railway at a cost of about $60,000,000, in addition to the canals before referred to.

It is obvious from these and other facts that we have reached that point, when, with our present means of transportation, the production of corn and other cereals cannot, to any great extent, be profitably increased. This condition should not surprise us. The canals were constructed while the West was in embryo. In 1837 the number of tons transported from west of Buffalo on the Erie Canal was 56,255. In 1861 the number reached 2,156,426.

The product of wheat and corn carried on the New-York canals from the Lake States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, in 1850, 252,000,000 bushels; in 1860, 354,000,000 bushels.

The population of these States, and Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska, in 1850, was 5,403,595; in 1860, 9,092,009.

The value of Western products increased more than 100 per cent. in the last four years. In 1859, it was in round numbers $53,000,000; and in 1862, $171,000,000. Our foreign exports are made up largely of breadstuffs and provisions. In four years they increased from $38,305,991 in 1859, to $122,650,043 27 in 1862, increasing in two years 180 per cent., and in three years 220 per cent. The amount of $122,650,043 for 1862, is exclusive of $11,100,043 which went out through Canada, making the aggregate over $133,750,000.

After giving statistics to demonstrate these positions the memorial proceeds:

With the canals enlarged as proposed, production may be stimulated a hundred fold, and yet still yield a fair profit to the producer. These enlarged canals reducing materially the cost of transportation will enable us to compete successfully in, and perhaps control the foreign market, for breadstuffs and provisions. Every acre of land west of the lakes to the Rocky Mountains, and from Cairo and even Memphis north to, and including Minnesota, will be brought practically hundreds of miles nearer market, and of course every acre of land throughout this vast area will be increased in value.

This will stimulate emigration, settlement and production, and secure the early cultivation of the fertile lands of the Mississippi Valley, and secure to our agriculturists the markets of the world. With these canals, the Western farmer can compete successfully with the grain-producing countries of the Old World, and drive them from the field of competition.

It should be remembered that the increased production of food in Europe is limited by physical difficulties. The country is old, thickly peopled, and the good land is all improved. Mountains, barren wastes and irreclaimable marshes offer obstacles to any great increase in the production of food.

With us it is otherwise. We have a soil of inexhaustible fertility, a large portion of it as yet unbroken. There is spread out between the Lakes and the base of the Rocky Mountains millions and millions of acres of the richest land on earth. This soil has a peculiarity of great significance. It is so admirably adapted to the use of labor-saving machinery, that although the Northwest has sent not less than half a million of her most efficient laborers to the camp as volunteers, their absence has been so successfully supplied by labor-saving machines, that the quantity of land cultivated has not been lessened, nor the crops materially diminished. God has so fashioned this land, that with small labor it will yield the most bountiful return in endless crops of food. He has fitted it to be the garden and granary of the world, richer even than the Valley of the Nile. He causes the sun to shine, and the rain to fall upon this land, and clothes it with a rank and luxurious vegetation which annually decays where it grows, or feeds the prairie fires which sweep over it in Autumn. We have the land, the laborer is ready, but without these enlarged canals, the labor will not be remunerative, and the land will not be cultivated.

Corn, for want of adequate means of transportation, is, on the Western prairies, annually consumed for fuel. This does not pay. Shall Europe starve for bread, and our rich prairies remain uncultivated for want of these canals to carry the products to market? Let Congress answer by its action on these great questions now presented.

By reference to the reports of the Boards of Trade and Mercantile Associations submitted to the Convention, and which we believe to be entirely reliable, it appears that the enlarged canals would reduce the cost of transportation between Chicago and New-York at least ten cents, and between the Mississippi and the Atlantic at least fifteen cents per bushel. Divide this saving between the Western producer and the Eastern consumer, and while you raise the price of every bushel of wheat and corn to the farmer, you reduce the price of every loaf of bread in every house in New-England and the seaboard cities. The crop of 1862 shipped to the East through the canals alone exceeded one hundred millions of bushels! When we remember that the West pays annually more than fifty millions of dollars for transporting its produce to market, it is obvious that there would be saved on the transportation of a single crop more than the entire cost of these improvements.

But it is not the trade of the Mississippi Valley only, vast as it now is, and almost incalculable in its future, that will require these enlarged canals. All this will at no distant day be augmented by contributions from the auriferous regions of the Rocky Mountains, the Valley of the Columbia and the Pacific coast. The mineral wealth of this region being rapidly developed is not yet appreciated. The copper and iron of Lake Superior, the lead of Illinois and the inexhaustible coal-fields of the great interior basin, and the silver and gold of the Rocky Mountains, added to the agricultural wealth of the great interior, make it among the most favored portions of the globe. To develop these advantages requires the immediate construction of these canals.

The scruples of BENTON and WRIGHT are then alluded to, and the memorial proceeds to sketch the

ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED WORK.

The enlargement of the canals between the Mississippi and the Atlantic would create a new era, from which would date another career of advance and progress equally rapid and important. The wave of emigration, checked by the war, is already returning, and will soon be upon us with increased volume.

The expenditures asked for by the contemplated improvements are light indeed: so much has already been done by nature and by the States through which the improvements are to pass, that the cost of the completion of the ship-canal will be small compared with the results. We believe the Illinois canal can be constructed in the manner proposed by the Legislature of Illinois to the last Congress, without costing the National Treasury a single dollar, that its tolls would soon pay interest and principal upon its cost, and thus this great national work, free at all times for the military purposes of the Government, would soon, having paid its cost, become free to the vast and constantly increasing commerce of the Lakes and the Mississippi.

These enlarged communications between the Mississippi and the Lakes and the Atlantic would save every year, in lessening the amount paid for transportation, more than their cost. There is not an acre of land between Lakes Michigan and Superior and the western barrier of the Rocky Mountains, and including the Valley of the Mississippi to New-Orleans, but would be increased in value, and the aggregate of such increase would bear no proportion to the amount required to complete the works.

There is not a bushel of wheat or corn, nor a barrel of pork nor of beef, nor of any article of food in this whole area, but would be enhanced in value. The year these works should be completed they would add to the taxable property of the nation, an amount the taxes upon which in a single year would pay off their cost.

Such, we believe, without exaggeration, are some of the advantages commercially and economically to result from these improvements.

We have referred to the commerce and trade of the Lakes and the Mississippi combined as vastly greater then our foreign commerce, and as supplying the bulk of our foreign exports. This is the West of to-day, with less than one-twentieth part of its available land improved. Stimulate industry, invite emigration and improvement by these canals, and who can estimate its future? What figures or language shall describe its greatness?

To render complete this great national work it will be necessary to clear the rapids of the Mississippi River at two points, namely, above Keokuk and above Rock Island. This is an improvement long demanded by every State bordering on the great river, and of such acknowledged importance as already to have been partially accomplished by the Federal Government.

This will perfect the water communication both between the extreme Northern States and the South, and the same States and the East; the first by the river alone, the latter by river, canals and lakes combined.

The outlay required for the removal of obstructions at these two points, to make good the navigation, is inconsiderable, and the advantage most important in a military as well as a commercial point of view.

NATIONAL UNITY WILL BE FOREVER SECURED BY THESE CANALS.

No reflecting mind who has marked the events of the last two years, but will admit that among the influences that have made separation and disunion impossible, was the Mississippi River. The great river of the West has been strong enough to hold the Union together. Never in the darkest, gloomiest hour of the rebellion, has the West considered it a debatable question that she could ever, under any circumstances, consent to separation. Her gallant soldiers have marched right on from Cairo to the Gulf, like the current of her great river, resistless, overcoming every difficulty, triumphing over every obstacle, until no rebel flag now floats upon her waters. She was deaf to the overtures of the traitors, who sought by alluring promises of commercial advantages to seduce the Northwest from her fealty to the nation. The West means to maintain the unity and integrity of the whole country. With one hand she grasps the South, and with the other she clasps the East, and she will never consent to reach the ocean in either direction through foreign territory.

But it must have occurred to every thoughtful mind how the ties which bind us together would be strengthened and multiplied by these ship-canals, creating another Mississippi from St. Louis and Kansas and St. Paul to New-York and Boston. It has been well said that the myriad-fibered cordage of commercial relations, slight in any individual instance, but indissoluble in their multitudinous combination, produce such unity of purpose, unity of interest, intelligence, sentiment, national pride, and social feeling, and that homogeneousness of population which unites peoples and maintains nationalities. Such will grow up with a power which no sectional feeling can break between the East and West, when connected together by these canals.

It is a curious fact in our history that the same man who was the father of nullification, the author of the secession heresy—the man who planted the seeds of this bloody rebellion, and nurtured them while he lived—in his earlier and better days was a truly national statesman, with an enlightened patriotism which embraced the whole country.

In 1824, JOHN C. CALHOUN, then Secretary of War, in advocating the construction of roads and canals by the National Government, said: "Let us bind the Republic together; let us conquer space by a perfect system of roads and canals."

It was said by MONTESQUIEU that a republic could not exist and govern a large territory. There was some truth in the remark when he made it, and it has in it still enough of reason, in spite of steam, railways and telegraphs and other agencies that annihilate distance, as to make it wise for our statesmen to bind our different sections together by every means in their power. The rebellion has demonstrated the necessity of a closer union and a more consolidated nationality. No agency will be more effective in securing these than these great ship-canals.

The nation has expended its millions of treasure without regard to the amount, and its blood has been poured out like water to open the Mississippi, and yet no one has been found to declare that the cost has been too great for the object. Such is the profound conviction that we *must* maintain the integrity of the Union and a free passage to the Gulf and the Sea. The Eastern pathway to the Ocean by these enlarged canals would be still more important, and would serve still more strongly to bind the Union together. And yet this can all be secured by a sum less than a month's military expenditure in the Valley of the Mississippi, and without one drop of precious blood.

FROM KENTUCKY.

More Cavalry Needed—Bramlette vs. Guerrillas—The Military Railroad to East Tennessee Progressing—A New Paper, to be Called the Louisville National Union, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. R. I. JACOB, Colonel of the late Ninth Kentucky cavalry, expresses the seemingly extravagant opinion, that what we want particularly, independent of the cavalry that should remain with the great armies, is from eighty to one hundred thousand cavalry, in squads of from five to ten thousand, divided into mounted infantry and regular cavalry, with some artillery, under competent and untrammeled leaders; that such a force in the field, at the present time, would break up all rebel communication, prevent the rapid concentration of one rebel force to sustain another, strike at the very vitals of rebeldom, and bring the rebels to terms in less than ninety days.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, being determined that Kentucky *shall be free* from its murderous foes, the guerrillas, though every arm be required to aid in their destruction, orders the immediate enforcement of a draft, if by the 24th at least one volunteer company in every county is not organized and reported under the provisions of the State guard law.

By Gen. BURNSIDE's order, contraband negroes and slaves in Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt, Nelson, Washington, Meade, Hardin, Larue, Breckinridge, Marion, Boyle, Mercer, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Woodford, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Bourbon, Madison and Clark Counties, have been and are being impressed to work on the military railroad leading from Louisville and Covington into East Tennessee *via* Lebanon, Lexington, Nicholasville, Danville, Standford and Crab Orchard. The workmen are under overseers appointed by Gen. S. S. FRY and Major J. H. SIMPSON, Chief Engineer of this Department. The opening of this national highway will incidentally develop the vast coal and mineral resources of Kentucky and East Tennessee. Coal here and in Covington costs 50c. to 75c. a bushel. Our sluggish old fogyism is being stirred up by the military innovations and improvements, energy and enterprise of the National Government.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

A new daily newspaper here, under the auspices of Messrs. JAMES SPEED, J. H. HEYWOOD, and BLAND BALLARD, with the tone of the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the enterprise of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is proposed. If stock enough is subscribed, it may be started next January. Once started and under way, it would offset, compete with, and distance all backward and sluggish cotemporaries.

Seven hundred Ohio soldiers' votes cast here for BROUGH against a dozen or so for VALLANDIGHAM. The result in Ohio and Pennsylvania prostrates and blasts the hopes of our Vallandigham Democrats. They may still mutter "revolution and repudiation," but their fangs are gone, their fire in the rear is practically quenched. PONTIAC.

Dr. Draper on the "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of your correspondent "Y," in the TIMES of Oct. 17, will, with many readers, weaken the effect of your original criticism on the above work. As I think it a matter of no slight importance that a work of such pretensions, both in subject matter, in style and in bulk, heralded with so many flourishes, and welcomed with so many puffs, should be rightly judged, I offer my mite in support of *your* views. I do not desire to try issues with "Y," but merely to prevent his objections to one statement of yours from being regarded as in any way refuting or moderating your just condemnation of a very shallow, pretentious work.

You were altogether too lenient with the book. Its reckless looseness of style, and utter absence of logical sequence, condemn it entirely as a work of science. Its title is quoted above. The preface declares the work to contain "the historical evidence" of the "physiological argument respecting the mental progress of Europe." (whatever that may be understood to mean by those who have not read the book.)

"It considers man in his social relation." "It is also a history of the progress of ideas and opinions from a point of view heretofore almost wholly neglected. There are two methods of dealing with philosophical questions—the literary and the scientific. Many things which, in a purely literary treatment of the subject, remain in the background, spontaneously assume a more striking position when their scientific relations are considered. It is the latter method I have used." "It is the special object of this book to demonstrate the proposition that social advancement is as completely under the control of natural law as is bodily growth." "It also contains the evidence offered by the intellectual history of Europe, arranged in accordance with physiological principles, so as to illustrate the orderly progress of civilization," together with "the facts furnished by other branches of science, collected with a view of enabling us to recognize clearly the conditions under which that progress takes place."

After this preface, only more of it, the work itself begins as follows:

"I intend in this work to consider in what manner the advancement of Europe in civilization has taken place."

Now I ask any man of ordinary fairness, whether I am too severe in calling this *twaddle*, or at best an *illogical jumble*.

If "considering the scientific relations of a question" means anything, it means "considering a question in its relation to science," but surely this is a very different thing from "dealing with a question after a scientific method." But it so happens that neither of these explanations are admissible, for after reading the book, it is clear to me that what the Professor meant to say was, "the history of the progress of science, and of the spread of scientific ideas and opinions." The difference is trifling.

Again I would ask, What is "intellectual history?" Surely not such history as Prof. DRAPER writes. Can you, or one of your readers, or any of our acute metaphysical lawyers, inform me how evidence is arranged in accordance with physiological principles? Does evidence illustrate or prove? Is the intellectual history of Europe a branch of science, and what are the other branches? Surely there is a distinctly different meaning to such words as "intellectual development" and "social advancement." Surely the first element of merit in a work of science is precision of thought and its inevitable concomitant, precision of diction. Sins against either cannot be pardoned, even to haste, but what excuse shall we find for them in a work that has lain finished for five years, and during that time has undergone some condensation.

Many people may think these charges trivial. But with the title and the essence of the preface before them, what will they say if I tell them, that "man in his social relation," properly speaking, never once appears in the work; that not a single, solitary law of social advancement or of advancement in civilization, is to be found anywhere in its pages; that the natural laws of bodily growth, and the (asserted) similarity to them of the laws of social advancement are only incidentally mentioned near the end of the volume; that the *Intellectual Development of Europe* does not contain the first word on the source or science of Government, on the art of war, or any of the other arts, or on the making of laws; contains but few words on literature in all its forms, and that the "advancement of Europe in civilization" barely once alludes to trade, manufactures, political economy, statistics or means of communication.

Times are dull enough as it is, since "Tubal Cain" is mute, (why is he?) since the "Veteran" grows petulant, and "C. Benson" refuses to ride down Broadway with his horse shod "*en sabots*"—(I think he might just as well)—but to have to wade through DRAPER's twaddle, and then see it puffed by the *Post*, and defended by "Y," and then hear it quoted as authority, is more than can be borne even by

Yours patiently, WILLIAM STREET.

The Poor and the Rich.

A LESSON FROM THE JULY RIOTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter in the TIMES of 18th inst., under the above caption, from "C. L. B.," warns property-holders with considerable force of the danger, at all times to be expected, of outbreaks in New-York. "C. L. B." is connected with a well-known charity among the most degraded of our population, and is cognizant of their sentiments toward the rich. He quotes their expressions of jealousy and hatred, states that much of the stolen property found after the July riots was not among professional thieves, but among poor people who had heretofore been known as passably honest, and urges that capitalists should at once take preventive measures for their safety. After a vivid picture of the social degradation in our midst, he simply proposes that our various public and private charities should be increased; that industrial schools for vagrant children be established in every needy and riotous quarter of the City, and that instead of sending every year a few hundred destitute children to the sparsely settled West, we should send thousands. In other words, that capitalists should incessantly give, and receive nothing in return. Great is the good that "C. L. B." and his noble coadjutors have accomplished, and serene, doubtless, is the inward peace ensuing from their deeds.

I would suggest a more effectual remedy, and one which would not be an incessant drain upon the purses of the charitable. We find that the colored freedmen and freedwomen of the South, who have been placed upon plantations under Government supervision, have, through their agricultural and mechanical labors, handsomely supported themselves and their children, and earned a very satisfactory surplus. Why not apply this experiment to the poor of the North? Let a number of charitable capitalists combine, purchase a large tract of cheap land within three hours of New-York by railroad, erect upon it cheap buildings and receive there poor families. The men could be employed upon agricultural labors and such mechanical pursuits as might be feasible; the women upon household duties, industries of various kinds compatible with their strength, while the older children, after school hours, could in many ways be rendered useful. These latter should be supported at the charge of the inmates, and assigned to a separate portion of the building, where they would not obstruct the work of their parents or be under their vicious and ignorant influence. Parental affection might be gratified by visits during leisure hours. A strict police should enforce cleanliness and order, religious services should be held at stated times, and a library and news-room be furnished. In addition to these, lectures or other amusements suitable to the capacity of the hearers, might at times be presented by benevolent persons. As a measure of economy, it would be necessary that the residence of those inhabiting the spot should be in one large building, and that a common kitchen and dining-hall be used.

After the land became cleared and the various industries were well under way, the place would be self-supporting, would pay a dividend upon the capital invested, and leave a balance for the laborers, which would be paid to each according to the records kept of their skill and industry.

If the tract of land used were large, steam-ploughs and other labor-saving agricultural implements could be availed of to a great enhancement of profit; and it should not be forgotten that through the improvement of the land purchased, coupled with the steady increase of value in all property near New-York, an advantageous sale of the locality could in a few years be made, and a removal take place to a more economical quarter.

The subject is worth pondering. The charitable have continued each year to give, monarchical Governments continue to pour their degraded populations in our midst, and the cry each year is for increased donations, with no prospect of an end. Capital has been invested combinedly in almost every way, except upon agriculture. Let it now try this latter, and it will be found remunerative, especially if united with manufactures. If one attempt of the kind prove feasible, it can be imitated to an indefinite extent. Good will thus be accomplished for both poor and rich, and in no other way can permanent benefit ensue for the former, nor an effectual stop be placed to incessant demands for charity. T. M. N.

The Utica Loyal League Convention.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the Utica Convention you give the name of the delegate who offered the amendment in regard to the Confiscation act and the Emancipation Proclamation erroneously as Mr. HENRY EBBE. It was Mr. ALFRED EBBE, delegate of the National Club of the City of New-York, who offered this amendment. A few delegates opposed it; not, indeed, because they differed in principle, as they asserted, but upon grounds of expediency; they deemed it a prudent policy to withhold for the present from public view the flag of radicalism, which they all professed.

After a short and lively debate the amendment, as offered by Mr. EBBE, was carried unanimously.

The loud applause with which this amendment was received, and the great enthusiasm with which it was finally carried, demonstrated sufficiently the spirit of the Convention in favor of a bold, open, unequivocal and radical policy.

The Vice-President of the Convention, from the First Judicial District, was Dr. FRED. SCHUTZ, also a delegate from the National Club, and not FRED. SCHULTZ, as given in your report.

A DELEGATE TO THE CONVENTION.

The Draft to Take Place in Ohio on the 26th.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.

To the Press of Cincinnati:

TO THE SEVERAL MILITARY COMMITTEES: Referring you to my circular and letters of the 27th ult., I have now to inform you that the time fixed for the draft is the 26th inst., hence we have but a few days left to furnish our quota by voluntary enlistment, and thereby escape the draft.

It is difficult to fix, with absolute certainty, the number now due from the State; it cannot, however, exceed five thousand. Surely, with proper effort on your part, the proportion of this number due from your county can be raised before the 26th; allow me, then, to urge that you make the effort.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.—On Monday morning the people of Ann Arbor were startled by the horrible intelligence that OSSIAN R. ROSS, a member of the junior class of the University, had committed suicide with a razor. A gentleman who was one of the first to discover him, furnishes us the following particulars: He lay on the floor beside his bed, and with his head downwards. His face hung over a pail, which was half full of blood. He lay in his shirt sleeves, with his boots off. The window and curtain, together with the sash and carpet under the window, was one mass of blood. The curtain was stained to the top, and the bed-clothes and the chairs were bedaubed with blood. On turning him over on his back, the wounds were found. There was a cut in the wrist, an inch in length, which was wrapped up with a handkerchief. At the bend of the elbow, on the inside, was a huge gash, which must have produced death in a very few moments. Under him lay the razor with which he committed the rash act, and at one side the bottle of chloroform with which he sought to blunt his perception of the approach of death. An arm-chair lay in the middle of the floor overturned. In the seat of which was another clot of blood. On the table lay a note in the handwriting of the unfortunate young man. It ran as follows:

To all whom it may concern:
Having come to the conclusion that my *life* is no benefit to myself or friends, but a disgrace to *both*, I have determined to put an end to it. God forgive me if I do wrong. I die in the hope of Heaven.
OSSIAN R. ROSS.
10 o'clock 10 minutes A. M.

The young man who so rashly put an end to his existence was a son of Congressman Ross, of Illinois. He was in his twentieth year. He was a man who stood well in his class, had many friends, and was noted for his gallant and gentlemanly bearing. No cause is assigned for the rash act.—*Detroit Free Press, Oct. 2?.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

News agents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of the 21st inst. admit the defeat of Gen. LEE at Bristoe Station by Gen. WARREN, and say that their loss was about one thousand in killed and wounded. Rebel Gens. COOK, POSEY and KIRKLAND were among their wounded. Lieut.-Gen. D. H. HILL has been removed from his command in the rebel Army of the Tennessee. Gen. POLK charges him with the cause of his failure to carry out BRAGG'S orders in the battle of Chickamauga.

The steamship *Morning Star* arrived last evening from New-Orleans, bringing dates from that city to the 17th instant. The journals contain very little news of army movements, but we learn that the advance of our forces had crossed the Vermillion River, and for a week prior to the 16th instant there had been considerabe skirmishing, without many casualties on either side. In the parishes of Plaquemine and Lafourche, planters were beginning to grind the sugar-cane, but in consequence of the disturbed condition of the labor market, the crop did not promise to be large. We find in the New-Orleans *Era* an interesting budget of news from Texas. Our squadron on the coast have had brisk employment in watching blockade-runners, and were successful in two or three instances in destroying and capturing vessels engaged in the contraband traffic. It is the intention of the Mexican Government to burn all the cotton at Matamoras, rather than permit it to fall into the hands of the French.

Several entire regiments in the Army of the Potomac have signified their intention to the Government to reënlist *for the war*. These are mostly old veteran "war horses" who enlisted in the Spring of 1861, and whose terms of service will expire in the coming Spring. Having been in at the *first* of the war, they are determined to stay and see the thing *finished*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Union* gives an account of the shooting of Dr. BENTON, at Marshall, Saline County, on the 6th inst. He was tried by a Drum Head Court-martial on the charge of being engaged in various robberies and depredations perpetrated in that region since the rebellion broke out, and is also supposed to have been at the sacking of Lawrence. He was a man of education, a good physician, and about thirty years old. He was quite neatly dressed in a suit of black cloth. One of the soldiers, a few moments before he was shot, knelt in prayer with the doomed man; he was then ordered to take his coat off, his arms pinioned behind, and seated on his coffin. Sixteen men fired, killing him instantly.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* says that a letter has been received in that city from an officer in Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet, stating that the grand attack on Charleston will not be made until near the close of October. By that time the fleet will be increased by several iron-clads.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a rebel prisoner at Camp Douglas, Chicago, to his friends in the South. The writer is an Alabamian: "When in the South, from different accounts and reports I had read and heard, I was inclined to believe that the great Peace party of the North was destined to work a great reaction in coming events, and to be the principal means of ending the war. Also, that a great majority of the army were in favor of peace—a cessation of hostilities, and in favor of the South. But on my journey thus far, I have conversed with many—especially upon these points. It surprised me not a little, I assure you, to notice the satisfaction existing among them all, and to find, upon inquiry, that they were determined to fight until the last. I have no hope now—not one—for the termination of the war, until one side or the other acknowledge themselves conquered. The question is, 'who is to be the victor?'"

The Louisville *Journal* of Thursday last says: "We are able to state on assurances which we deem entirely trustworthy that the Government will not authorize the enlistment of negroes in Kentucky. We make this statement, as we are sure every patriot among us will receive it, with a profound sense of relief."

We have some additional news from Mexico of great interest. Gen. FOREY, before his departure from the City of Mexico, issued some high-handed orders against the unknown assassins of a French Zouave, threatening to burn down the town of Tlaxpan, where the man was murdered, if the act was not otherwise expiated. The new campaign against JUAREZ was about to begin, with small chances of success on the part of the French. We may now look for exciting news from Mexico.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh says that the Ohio River is rising. There is also a reported rise in the Monongahela at Brownsville, and three feet in the Youghiogheny, one of its tributaries. This looks encouraging for a coalboat stage.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill to "suppress exchange in gold and banknotes." A bill to conscript all the free negroes of the State (Virginia) between eighteen and fifty years, to work in the mines and manufactories, was before the same body. A poll was opened in Richmond on Thursday last to determine whether the Legislature shall pass a bill regulating the prices of articles of prime necessity.

EDWARD P. JEFFRIES, the fast young man of Boston, who recently failed for $300,000, was on Friday unable to find boudsmen, among all the friends who had shared his munificence, to keep him from the jail.

No man need be ashamed to be called a conscript, for in the skirmishing that has thus far taken place, whenever the conscripts have been engaged, they have shown themselves to be as brave as their fellow-soldiers in every respect, and have behaved like veterans while under fire.

A private letter from Detroit says: "VALLANDIGHAM is terribly cast down by the result in Ohio. He is fast putting an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains."

Dr. D. W. WRIGHT, of Norfolk, the murderer of Lieut. SANBORN, was executed on Friday last.

Breadstuffs were in more demand on Saturday, at advanced prices. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Hops, Leather, Oils, Seeds and Tallow, at generally unaltered quotations. Cotton, Whisky, Groceries, Metals and Naval Stores were quiet. Wool was in active request. Skins were selling more freely. There were 637 vessels of all classes in port.

The Coming Elections—The Opposition Party.

The Opposition party and the Peace party, if not one and the same, have a very suspicious resemblance to each other. Let any one recall the events of the first three months of 1861. The Southern States, bold and defiant, claiming to have become a separate nation; loyal men at the North astounded and almost paralyzed by the audacity of the traitors; our political fabric seemingly crumbling into ruins. A class of men among us were not in the least surprised nor offended by the action of "their Southern brethren." They scouted the idea of attempting to "coerce Soveresign States." "The chivalry" would never submit to the indignity of coming under "a Black Republican" Government. It was an outrage, and if blood was shed in such a cause it would be in the Cities of the North and not South; and mobs and insurrections would devastate us till we should implore "our Southern brethren" to come and give us the security of a strong Government.

Who were the men who said all this in New-York in the Winter of 1861—to what *party* do these men belong now?

After the great uprising in April, 1861, these malcontents hid themselves for a time from public sight, and lurked in political holes, watching and waiting for an opportunity to disarm the nation. Here and there they emerged, and held public meetings as "Peace meetings." They busied themselves in fabricating or magnifying bad news, in misrepresenting all public acts, and maligning every one who attempted to do his duty. They went about hawking tales of wrong, incompetency and disaster, and predicting National insolvency, defeat and ruin. They denounced the President with epithets which exhausted the whole vocabulary of vituperation. They labored to bedevil the currency. They smuggled arms and goods to the rebels, and betrayed our plans and preparations. They did their utmost to make vain all our efforts against the dismemberment of our country; and when we failed they taunted and jeered, and cried "You cannot conquer the South; JEFFERSON DAVIS is a statesman, and ABE LINCOLN a baboon."

The stubborn spirit of the nation rose with the increasing difficulties of this great struggle, but the malignity of these internal enemies seemed also to gain activity and venom. They seized upon the machinery of liberty and wielded it to overthrow the whole structure of our Government; they made our bill of rights, our free speech and free press and *habeas corpus* instruments of sedition and revolution, thus turning the artillery of our citadel against its own garrison. They insisted upon the right to keep on foot a strictly party organization for the avowed purpose of opposition. The Government was contending against a gigantic rebellion, and the whole continent was convulsed with this mighty struggle; our open enemies were strong enough to task all our powers, and yet these domestic foes refused even to be silent or neutral. They kept barking and snapping at the heels of Government, and compelled it to reserve some portion of its attention and strength to resist them and beat off their attacks.

These factionists took pains, on all occasions, to call themselves the Democratic party. It was a libel upon the fame of that party. All its real leaders, all its true men, stood under the national standard, and refused to know any party or have any platform but the suppression of this rebellion. They were unconditional Union men.

During the early part of the present year the Northern enemies of the Government grew bold and aggressive in their opposition. They misrepresented and denounced every measure and began to threaten violence. They claimed to have obtained control of the Executive power of New-York and to have a Governor who would, if necessary, resist the authority of the National Government. They proclaimed the supremacy of State Rights. They thought that their hour of triumph had come, and that they might throw off disguise and defy the Government. So they came together in a great assembly. One of their organs spoke of it as follows: "To say that it was the largest Convention ever held in this or any other country would not be affording even a faint idea of its overwhelming immensity."

It was the Opposition party, acting as a great deliberative body, and announcing to the world in the most formal and authoritative manner its principles and purposes.

It adopted as its platform three propositions, which were as follows:

First—The sovereignty of the States.

Second—The General Government cannot coerce States by military power.

Third—Proclaim for peace.

They pledged themselves to these doctrines, and boasted that they would carry the State this Fall by a majority of forty thousand.

They have made their nominations, and is there a man of common understanding who has any doubt that this party is of treasonable antecedents? Take note of the persons who figured at that Convention, and see their ticket. They now call themselves "Democrats." They admit that they are the Opposition party. Are they in favor of sustaining the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war? Are they in favor even of sustaining the local laws which protect our persons and property?

Take, for instance, the man whom they have nominated for Judge of the Superior Court. Is this JOHN MCCUNN the man who figured so largely at "The Great Peace Convention" that he spoke from two different stands? They could not have been ignorant of his opinions, for they shouted their approval of such a speech as this:

"The slavish doctrine of obedience to this Administration has passed away. The South is our great basis of power and wealth, and if she falls, she will fall like the strong man of old, carrying with her the pillars of our institutions. Let the Administration take warning by the demonstration now made, and hasten to hand over the Government to the Democrats, who have guided the country safely over sixty-seven years. I mean the Democrats *south* as well as north of Mason's line."

Is this the same JOHN MCCUNN who busied himself during the riots in obstructing the military operations; who called the gangs of thieves and murderers the "incensed people," "the outraged laboring classes," and who told the Police, when they stood between these ruffians and "the brown-stone fronts," to go away, and not make a disturbance?"

When this person presented himself upon the platform at the Peace Convention, what was the meaning of the shouts, "MCCUNN and the *habeas corpus*," if they had no intimations of the *rôle* he was to play in the intended riots?

He redeemed his pledges, and issued a shower of writs to open the prison, when in point of law he had no more authority to issue such clearances than to give letters-of-marque to the sea-robbers upon the *Alabama*. For such a man as this the opposition have set aside Judge BOSWORTH, a life-long Democrat, and one who has added honor to a Court which was once the pride of the City.

Citizens of New-York, take care of yourselves. Resist this attempt of the mob to seize upon the Judiciary. It is infinitely more dangerous than any street assault. It will give them the power which they usurped last July. The power to open all our prisons and let loose upon us all the ruffians of the world.

Can you name a single prominent man in the "Peace Convention," who is not now one of the opposition party? What is this opposition party if it is not the same body who assembled in June and called themselves "The Great Peace Convention," and whose works in July have made our faces tingle with shame?

England's Great Guns.

The English Press, for the past few months, has been over-lavish of hints and groans, bearing upon the non-success of certain artillery and projectile experiments, the initiation of which, two or more years ago, with the most fearful boasting, was calculated to make all the world shake in its shoes at the threatened tripling and quadrupling of John Bull's shooting ability. Heretofore they have given way only to hints and groans, but now the Birmingham *Morning News*, of Oct. 5—a paper of high authority upon all matters of manufacture or mechanics—comes out flat-footed, and declares all the Armstrong guns failures, giving data for its opinions, and pointing with a steady finger at each monster piece of ordnance, recites in unmistakable words the history of its birth, life and death—not even hesitating to declare the whole Armstrong contract a job, and a gross imposition upon the British people.

Beginning with the 7-inch bore, for 110-pounders, it goes on, up to the 13½-inch bore for 600-pounders, and cites a chapter of experiments, each paragraph ending with a burst or injured gun, until Woolwich Arsenal is nothing but a hospital for disabled ordnance. The 600-pounders, of which we have heard so much, have not yet been tried, only one of them, as it seems, being finished, and yet they are proceeding with the manufacture of projectiles for them in immense quantities, which have been declared by many of the best authorities in the kingdom totally unusable. Added to this, it makes mention of some hundreds of thousands of pounds spent in experimental projectiles, made under the direction of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, every one of which is a failure, and useless, save for the metal. In all this there is nothing at which to be astonished.

The best artillerists and mechanics of the age, long ago predicted the failure of the Armstrong gun; and its adoption and manufacture by England in such quantities for the past few years, has been only a spasmodic attempt to do something to blind the eyes of the world, and make them believe that her great ordnance made her a dangerous foe. The simple truth is, that Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG invented nothing, but only sought to apply an idea that had been discarded for hundreds of years, to modern necessities. Except rifling, there has actually been nothing invented in artillery since the first casting of a gun, but the principles of DAHLGREN and RODMAN, and every application of those principles practically, and as a consequence, serviceably, or of any other principle or improvement, has been done in this country, and done since the commencement of this rebellion. English and French guns of large calibre in this country have been an utter failure, as the rebels know to their great cost, nothing of their ordnance having stood the test but those to carry light weight of metal, and these we have already so far surpassed, that our artillerists are agreed that they would not have foreign made guns if they could have them as a gift. We believe that with the rebels this fact has been so far authenticated that every great English gun they have brought into actual use has burst, of which the famous Blakeley at Charleston was a notable example. Just at this time, both England and France are sadly behindhand in ordnance, especially naval. England has nothing now afloat better than smooth-bore 68-pounders, for she has already made confession that her rifled 100-pounders are inferior to the 68's. When some of the steamers she is now building are finished, they will have smooth-bore 300-pounders, but if the story we have just been reciting is to be believed, and as it is told by themselves, why should it not?—not much danger need be apprehended by the enemies of that obtuse old lady, who once said something about ruling the waves, which in these days has a rather ridiculous sound.

The other day, in an after-dinner speech before the Middlesex Agricultural Society, that pattern "friend of the South," Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., backed up by the Lord Chief Baron, made use of the following language:

"It was said that they ought not to allow ships to be built in this country for the Southern States, but ought they to allow cannon and ammunition to go out of this country to supply the Northern States? The cannon now being used to bombard Charleston was obtained from this country, and, for aught he knew, the horrible Greek fire, of which so much had been said, was manufactured here too. He could not see why they should prevent the Southern people being supplied with ships while the Federals continued to be supplied with arms."

Now, if all this were true, which it decidedly is not, we think Mr. LINDSAY, after the revelations just made, need have no further fears that the North will be customers for that same cannon, or ammunition. We believe that the extent of our arms-buying amounted to a few thousand muskets, into which we were deluded by the bragging of English armorers, but we never were weak enough to be swindled with her cannon—that privilege was reserved for Mr. LINDSAY'S friends of the South.

We feel for England in her strait on the ordnance question, and cannot well see how she can be helped out of it, unless we raise the blockade long enough to let her run in a few hundred of her failures, receiving in pay Southern gold, which she can hand over to us, and we will make her a few guns that will shoot.

The Dano-German Imbroglio.

The Dano-German question is beginning to assume an aspect of gravity. Matters are evidently approaching a crisis, and if the Western Powers do not promptly interpose between the belligerents, and compel them to come to terms, the consequence may be a general European war.

The Federal Diet, which can agree on nothing else, is unanimously in favor of "execution" being carried out in Holstein, and has decided on taking military possession of that province, if, within three weeks, the Danish proclamation of the 30th of March is not canceled. A strong force of Hanoverian and Saxon troops is to enter the Duchy, while Austria and Prussia are to furnish the reserve. Austria, indeed, appears to be taking a disgracefully prominent part in this paltry business, if we can credit a Frankfort correspondent of the *Botshafter*. The Government of that Power has gone so far, according to this writer, as to address a formal manifesto to the Great Powers, announcing that coercion has become indispensable, should Denmark persist in her resistance; and that it rests solely with the Cabinet of Copenhagen to avert armed intervention; adding, that Denmark, not Germany, must succumb. This is very valorous on the part of Austria, but why is all her sympathy lavished on the Teutons of Schleswig? Why is all her indignation directed against the sovereign of the little Cimbrian Kingdom? There are other non-German lands in Europe where Teutons inhabit, and other non-German sovereigns in Europe who rule over that race. Teutons more aggrieved than the Schleswigers; sovereigns less paternal than FREDERICK. NAPOLEON, for instance, has German subjects in Alsace who have neither provincial diet, nor political liberty, and who are infinitely more entitled to commiseration than their brethren of Schleswig. Now, how comes it that Austria, and the Kaiser, and the Frankfort Parliament, take so little interest in the case of these Alsacians, and never dream of remonstrating with the French Emperor in their behalf? Ah! NAPOLEON is a powerful potentate, who would not tolerate such impertinence, and so the Alsacian Teutons are left to their fate.

But "Denmark, not Germany," it seems, "must succumb." This is not quite so certain as Austria imagines. In the speech which was read at the opening of the Danish *Rigsraad*, the King does not evince any disposition to yield. On the contrary, he declares in it that while he is ready to comply with every requisition of the Federal Diet relative to Holstein, which is compatible with his sovereignty over that province, and with independent legislation in other parts of his kingdom, he is firmly determined to uphold his prerogatives, and to defend Denmark from every aggression. If nothing, then, save the submission of the Cabinet of Copenhagen can avert the armed intervention of the Diet, we suppose the long-threatened "execution" will come off. But is it so certain that only the submission of the Danish Cabinet can prevent it? Baron MANDERSTRÖM, the Swedish Foreign Minister, entertains a very different opinion, and has lately addressed notes to the Swedish Ambassadors at Paris and London, in order to point out how Germany may be checkmated, and Denmark shielded from attack. These notes are in fact an appeal, on the part of Sweden, to France and England, in favor of the Danes. They are the first fruits of the *entente cordiale* which has just sprung up between the Scandinavian Powers, and afford convincing proof of the devotion of the Stockholm Government to the cause of its neighbor. Intervention in her domestic affairs, says the Baron, cannot be tolerated by Denmark, and if Federal execution is attempted in Holstein, war becomes inevitable. There is, however, proceeds he, one very effective method of preventing said execution, and preserving peace. Let the Ministers of the Western nations lodge a *joint* and *peremptory* protest with the German Diet, against the contemplated outrage, coupled with a threat of *hostilities*, should their remonstrance be disregarded, and then there need be no apprehension of trouble from this source.

Notwithstanding the failure of Anglo-Gallic diplomacy in the case of Poland, the Swedish Secretary has evidently not lost faith in the Western Powers. But it is not by such milk-and-water as Earl RUSSELL'S recent dispatch, that the Diet will be moved from its purpose. His Lordship counsels recourse to mediation, forgetting that there are some questions too delicate to be submitted to third parties, and that the Danes can no more assent to this mode of settlement, where their very existence as a nation is at stake, than we could tolerate it were the matter at issue the continuance or dissolution of the Union.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.—When in this country near forty years ago, that great and good man, LAFAYETTE, said in reply to the Mayor of St. Louis, respecting the American Union: "A Union, so essential, not only to the *fate of each member of the confederacy*, but also to the *general fate of mankind*, that the least breach of it would be hailed with barbarian joy by a universal war-whoop of European aristocracy and despotism." How truthful and prophetic have these words of LAFAYETTE proved.

The Situation in Prussia—Tactics of Parties.

As the time for the elections approaches, the policy and tactics of Ministerialists and Nationalists become more clearly defined. The rumors about the King's sudden conversion to liberalism were all fictions. Despite the warnings he has received of his waning popularity, and of the consequences of persisting in his career of despotism, he has taken his stand by VON BISMARK, and indorsed all the unprincipled devices of that reckless statesman. It now appears that the dissolution of the last Diet was, in a great measure, the effect of terror. Both Monarch and Minister shrank from the ordeal of having to give an account to the Lower Chamber of their evil deeds, and so they decided to get rid of it. But what if the obnoxious and dreaded Deputies should be returned at the coming election? What if the popular party should present themselves in still greater force, and with still more determined aspect in the new Diet? To prevent this, every means, right or wrong, is being employed by the Court. A circular has been addressed to all the provincial Presidents by the Minister of the Interior, instructing them to warn all persons holding office under Government that they must give their unqualified support to the Crown candidates, if they would not incur the royal displeasure. For "whoever has sworn as an official," adds the Minister, "to be submissive, faithful, and obedient to the King, his most gracious sovereign, is not relieved from this oath, either as elector or elected."

The next expedient adopted to impede the success of the national candidates, has been to incite the reactionary Press to endeavor to alarm the people by portraying the tragic results which must inevitably attend the triumph of the opposition. Here is a specimen of the way in which the Junkerite journals are performing their *rôle*:

"It is for the Prussian people," says the *Provincial Correspondence*, "to show whether, equally constitutional as the Government, they are determined to restore the validity of the charter, or whether, drifting along with the late majority, things are to be carried to a point, where every agreement, and, with it, the *real existence* of the *charter*, becomes *impossible*. The Democratic party will, no doubt, raise the cry of reëlecting the former Deputies; but the *country*, we hope, will have become aware by this time that the insolent obstinacy of returning their former Deputies can be conducive only to the continuance and aggravation of a conflict, through which the peace, the prosperity, and the power of the country are being undermined more and more."

But it is not merely by menacing circulars and the agency of a servile Press, that VON BISMARK and his master have been essaying to prevent the reelection of the old Chamber. They have even hired venal demagogues from the ranks of the Red Republican party, to stump the country as lecturers, and misrepresent the objects and principles of the more moderate constitutionalists. One of these, LASSALLE, had been traveling from place to place, preaching socialism and anarchy. The people did not relish his doctrines, but were for a time unaware that he was in reality, despite his ultra zeal for liberty, a Government tool. It chanced, however, that, in the course of his peregrinations, he came to a town where he experienced some rough treatment at the hands of his hearers. This misadventure he was so improvident as to communicate by telegraph to headquarters, in consequence of which the operators got hold of his secret, and the public were soon enlightened touching his true character and aim.

Such are the devices by which the Government hopes to defeat its opponents at the approaching election. But this very policy will probably secure its defeat. No man holding office under the Crown, no lukewarm politician, no individual who fears to do his duty to his country, will be put forward by the popular party as a candidate; but such a phalanx of devoted and determined patriots will be returned to the Lower Chamber as WILLIAM and VON BISMARK have never yet encountered.

Between a Chamber thus constituted and the King there can be no compromise. Its fate may be predicted, its days may be numbered ere it exists. The royal gambler plays with loaded dice, and when he finds that the Deputies can be neither cajoled nor intimidated, he will have recourse once more to the old *coup*, a dissolution. Nay, it is not improbable that he will even have the temerity to adopt the suggestion of the reactionary Press, and suspend the charter itself, as an impracticable and noxious instrument.

Judiciary Nominations.

The present system of electing Judges seems now to be on trial. Some think that it would be well to let the system have full sweep, and the very scum of the Bar placed in judicial seats, to the end that the system itself might be thus overthrown by its own excesses—preferring to endure the temporary evil of such dispensers of law for the sake of the permanent good.

The nominations now before the people, for judicial stations, contain much that is good and some that is bad. We should be sorry to see JOHN H. MCCUNN clothed with the ermine worn by so many better lawyers and better men.

We should be sorry to see Mr. Justice BOSWORTH displaced from the position he has so long and worthily held. His unstained integrity, his great experience, his pleasant and courteous manners, his large attainments as a lawyer, are qualities that this community can but ill afford to spare from the bench of the Superior Court. Justice to so faithful a servant should reassign him to the place he has usefully adorned. There is a very general feeling in the community in his favor, and the indications are that he will receive a vote "on merit," and irrespective of all party—just such a vote as safety requires that judicial nominees should receive.

As another illustration, we may suggest the name of Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, as one that has passed through the ordeal of quite an experience on the bench and came out untarnished. His downright honesty of purpose has made him a favorite with the Bar. No lawyer, while addressing an argument to him ever feels that its force is being undermined by outside influences too subtle to be reached.

Of the other candidates we have not now space to speak. There are some who are new to official honors and duties. Mr. GARVIN'S career, as Assistant District-Attorney, has commended him to public confidence as a prosecuting counsel. His course during the trial of rioters was such as to commend him to the approval and confidence of the community. He was bold, earnest, effective, and qualified in no way his duty to secure for them the severest punishment their crimes merited.

We hear, from those who are well acquainted with Mr. CARDOZO, very favorable accounts of him as a lawyer and a man. He is said to possess a ready knowledge of law; to have unusual qualities of accurately dispatching business, to be a man of genial manners, of boldness in doing what he considers the right, and incapable of being swerved, by clamor on the one side, or influence on the other, from the just path of duty. As to suggestions that have been made, that he sympathizes with the rebellion, we can say that we have heard him ardently addressing a union war meeting; of his having rendered faithful, active and efficient service as Secretary of the Pierrepont Rifles, in association with such men as ISAAC SHERMAN and EDWARDS PIERREPONT—indications, we hope true ones, of loyalty.

There is, undoubtedly, most excellent material for the Bench now in nomination before the people of our City, if the voters will consider, and select discreetly.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Speech of Earl Russell—Opinions of the British Press and People—Country Papers—Independence of Canada—The Florida—Imperial Projects—The English in China—A Chance for Taeping Privateers—The News by the Scotia.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1863.

The speech of Earl RUSSELL, in answer to the oration of Mr. SUMNER, is not likely to give much satisfaction in America, but it confirms what I said of English policy in my last letter. The sole dread of England is war—war with a great Power. In no case will England risk a war with Russia in behalf of Poland. After placing France in a position in which peace is almost impossible without dishonor, England coolly "backs out," and says, you can fight, if you like, but I wash my hands of the business.

One declaration of Earl RUSSELL will certainly surprise the people of America as much as it did the people of England—the declaration of his opinion that a majority of the people of this country are in favor of the North in this contest. There is not an American in London, Federal or Confederate, of that opinion, and I see no excuse for Earl RUSSELL'S making the assertion, unless he has some motive of policy. If the Press of a country is any indication of popular opinion, I have not misrepresented that of the English people. Four-fifths of the metropolitan Press, from dailies to quarterlies, is opposed to the North. I am told by Americans of my acquaintance, whose business compels them to read the provincial papers, that they generally follow the lead of the metropolis. Well they may, since a large number of them are half printed, and more than half written in London.

How half printed? In this way. Certain large printing establishments in London make up the four inside pages of a weekly newspaper, with such advertisements as they can contract for, news, miscellany, and all such matter, except local, as country papers require. The provincial editors buy these printed sheets at a small advance upon the white paper, and have only to prepare their outside pages, nearly all standing advertisements.

The one desire most apparent, however, in the British Press is to avoid a war with America. This feeling pervades the *Times*, the magazines—the whole Press. Why? Because Commerce is King. Because manufactures depend upon commerce. Because a war which destroyed commerce and manufactures would make England a bankrupt. Because England, with all her wealth and all her appearance of strength, is the weakest nation in the world. France is powerful if driven from the sea. Russia loses little if every port is blockaded. Austria and Prussia are strong on the land, and have little interest elsewhere. Destroy American commerce, and it would scarcely diminish, perhaps it might increase her prosperity; but blockade England, cut her off from her colonies and markets, and what then? London and Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, Sheffield and Glasgow, would be in a state of starvation. There would be no work, no money, and in a little while no bread. It is not only the policy, it is the necessity of England to be at peace. She cannot go to war, except with France or some other great Power to back her; nor then, with any strong naval Power. Above all, she cannot go to war with America.

To avoid such a war, the leading Magazines are advocating the independence of Canada. It is better, they say, to let Canada go, even to cut her loose, whether she wishes it or not, than risk a war. Canada will not undertake to defend a frontier of 1,500 miles. England cannot do it. Canada is not worth the risk of a war, much less worth defending. Ungrateful Canada has levied duties on English goods. That, of itself, is a severance. It is absurd for one portion of an Empire to make a tariff against the productions of another. Let Canada look out for herself. It is better that she should annex herself to the United States, than that we should go to war to defend her. *Fraser's Magazine*, no friend to the North, as you may have noticed, advocates this policy.

What can the Canadians do? The French Canadians of the Lower Province, have no love for England, any more than the Irish, though they have been better treated. The English Canadians are irritated and injured. The "Thunderer" calls them sneaks and cowards because they will not raise an army to defend their frontier. Why should they defend their frontier? they have no quarrel. If there should be a war, it will be between England and the United States—a war which England alone has provoked, and of which they, the Canadians, will be the victims. Why should they engage in such a war, in which they have no interest? As England does not wish to defend Canada, and as Canada seems determined not to defend herself, there is but one solution, which is for the British Governor and officials to pack up their portmanteaux and come home. The garrison at Quebec can do the same, and then there would be no trouble. A small naval and military force of the United States could occupy the St. Lawrence, and the various Provinces of British North America could form their State Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union at their earliest leisure.

The *Florida* has finished the repairs to her machinery, and moved out of the Government dock at Brest. She has still to take in supplies, coal, &c., but expects to be off in a fortnight. Now, what better right has the *Florida* to repair and refit in a French port than she had to be fitted out in the first place in an English one? If, enabled by the hospitality of a French dock-yard to pursue her career of destruction, she destroys American property, is not the French Government responsible? The Emperor manifests no care about such responsibility. There are many indications that he has a perfect understanding with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. I have no doubt that he instigated the recall of Mr. MASON from England. As long as there was a Confederate Commissioner in England it seemed necessary that the two Governments should act together. The Emperor has certainly twice, and, perhaps, oftener, proposed intervention to England. England has refused, against her inclinations, but in accordance with her fears. England, as I have shown, dare not provoke or risk a war with America. She fears the two colossal Powers of the Old World and the New—Russia and America. So Louis NAPOLEON, who has plans for the future as grand as ever filled the teeming brain of his uncle, cuts loose from England, which he means to use and to punish at his leisure—which he means some day to reduce to a nation of an im-

portant island on the French coast—while he makes such combinations with Mexico and the States around the Gulf of Mexico as may suit his projects. France, rich in many things, wants a few more. France wants gold and silver. These she will get from Mexico. As soon as its affairs are settled there will be an immense emigration to that country. Mines will be opened and the resources of the country developed. France wants cotton, coffee and tobacco. All these she can get from Mexico. If she can throw her protecting smile over Texas and Louisiana and the Gulf States, she will get some of them more rapidly.

But why, you ask, if these are the plans of the French Emperor, does he hold back? Why has he not already acknowledged the independence of the Confederacy? There are two or three reasons. He was bound by policy to act with England in respect to American affairs, as he wished England to act with him in respect to Poland and Russia. There are circumstances in which the ready money of England is very convenient. It was necessary to settle the Mexican affair, and gain a firm footing there. Perhaps it was a matter of policy to allow the South to be hard pressed, in order to make a better bargain. Only a dire necessity would induce the South to forego even a slice of Texas, or consent to such a modification of Slavery as would satisfy the sentiment of France. All these matters must now be nearly ripe. You may expect in a few weeks to hear that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has embarked for Vera Cruz. There will be intrigues for the reannexation of California. It is not for nothing that the Third NAPOLEON has written a life of JULIUS CÆSAR.

The British prospects in China look squally. After the death of WARD, the command of the Chinese Imperial forces fell into the hands of a Frenchman, who has quarreled with the Imperial Government, and gone over to the Taepings, accompanied, it is said, by some 300 European officers—French, Americans and English. These Taeping belligerents, with European officers, and supplied with English rifles and artillery, have a fair prospect of taking all the English ports, and breaking up the trade, or getting control of it. As the Taepings are belligerents, and England is fighting against them, as the ally of the Imperial Government, what is to hinder a few enterprising Americans from raising the Taeping flag, if they can find out what it is, on some Oriental war junks built in New-York, and preying on British commerce, *a la Florida, Alabama, &c.*? I merely throw out the suggestion. You have but to recognize the Taepings as belligerents, and it would be all right.

The news by the *Scotia* was not unexpected. Great successes lead to confidence, and confidence to rashness. It has been the evident policy of the Confederate Generals to entice our armies into difficult positions. Again and again they have set traps and seen them walk into them. This was the case at Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, and more than once on the Rappahannock. Confidence is a good military quality, but the General that underrates his enemy is always liable to disaster. It was that which defeated LEE at Gettysburgh. The slow work at Charleston, and the news respecting the actions of the 19th and 20th, near Chattanooga, of course sent up Confederate stock and the hopes of those who sympathize with the enemies of the Republic, and confirmed the impressions of those who look for a long war. I gave it three years at the commencement; but if the accounts of the draft which reach us are true that time must be extended. Repulses and defeats are not so bad for the Union cause as the apparent farce and failure of the conscription. The Government gets money, perhaps, if that is an object, but where are the men? There must be more earnest and effective work before the South is vanquished.

The next arrival will be looked for with intense anxiety. It is expected that the South will make a tremendous effort to roll back the tide, and, discouraged as the English have been, they now begin to hope once more that this effort will be successful.

No news of the iron-clads at Liverpool. There are indications that they will be claimed by Frenchmen.

MONADNOCK.

An Anxious Day—Beecher vs. Brougham—Seizure of an Iron-clad—How to Govern British Sympathizers—A Panic—Affairs of Mexico—An Earthquake—"Our Old Home"—The "Lower Orders"—The Harvest—Lord Lyndhurst—Death of Archbishop Whately and Mrs. Trollope—The Russo-American Alliance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1863.

A slow steamer keep back the news for which all England waits with the utmost anxiety—news of the event of the contest raging around Chattanooga—news from the two armies which confront each other on the Rapidan or Rappahannock—news of the progress of the siege of Charleston. It seems almost absurd to write of the dull affairs of Europe, while waiting with bated breath for news of what may be the crisis of the War in America.

There have been many speeches made during the past week, as is usual in England at this season but two only are worthy of notice—one an address by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the first I have seen reported since his arrival, at Glasgow; the other by Lord BROUGHAM at the opening of the Social Science Congress at Edinburgh. I need not say that the address of Mr. BEECHER was eloquent, humorous and patriotic. And I need not say that the speech of the Octogenarian Scottish Law Lord was bitter, scornful, and vituperative toward Federal America. It was a concentration of the spite and bitterness of British opinion and feeling, expressed in such language as few other men have mastery of—a denunciation of the North—the war, and its motives and purposes. That two such leaders of the Abolition party of England as BROUGHAM and WILBERFORCE hold and express such opinions must seem strange and inexplicable to all Americans who see in the success of the North the necessary termination of Slavery on the American Continent. You may, perhaps, have thought the passage in his Lordship's address, relating to American affairs, of sufficient importance to copy. I have only to say of it that it is a strong—I cannot say exaggerated—expression of the views and feelings of four-fifths of the governing classes in Great Britain.

But, for all this, you will read in an obscure corner of this day's *Times*, that the broad arrow of the Government has been placed upon one of the iron-clads built in the Mersey, as every one believes, for the Confederate Government. The vessel is exchequered and cannot leave until the verdict of a jury, as in the case of the *Alexandra*, has released her. This will gain time and prevent mischief, and by that time Parliament will be in session or the danger passed away. That this is an act of fear no Englishman will have the impudence to deny. It was the result of the well-known determination of the American Government not to allow the dock-yards of England to be used for the benefit of the rebel cause. The spirited and effective remonstrance came when the South was encircled with National victories—when National artillery was battering down the walls of Fort Sumter. Whether the same effect would have been produced under other circumstances, I cannot determine. Be assured of one thing—which I may have tiresomely repeated—which is, that Northern victories are the best means I can see of revolutionizing British sympathies. From a dog-fight or a horse-race to the contests of nations, Mr. Bull wishes to back the winning side. The favorite is the one he believes he will beat. There is where he bets his money, and there is also where he places his affectionate sympathies. A losing animal, person or cause he drops like a hot potato. Suffer a defeat or two, and all England will cry Amen to the vituperations of Lord BROUGHAM. Win two or three important battles, and their voice will not be heard, unless to hail the victors.

There appears to be considerable conflict of opinion at Paris on the Polish question, and there is a small panic on the Stock Exchange, caused, perhaps, by the rumor that the Emperor is disposed to recognize the Poles as belligerents. A strong pressure of Continental revolutionary opinion is brought to bear upon this object; but so far as I can judge, the insurrection, which has never extended to the great mass of the people, and lacks their sympathies, is being trampled out by the vigor of the Russian Government. There can be no war in behalf of the Poles until Spring; and then it will be too late, even if they were not sacrificed, as one French writer says, to the duplicity of Austria and the egotism of England. France cannot go to war with Russia alone—England and Austria united cannot be compelled to assist her. This is the present balance of power.

As to Mexico, you will find grave doubts suggested of the sincerity of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN in his acceptance of the crown of the new empire. He makes conditions. He will respond to a formal demand of the Mexican people, but he requires guarantees—the guarantee, for example, that France and England will support him in his perilous position. I do not see that France can hesitate to give such a guarantee, but England will not unless compelled by some overpowering motion, and dare not, I believe, if the National Government give a determined *veto*. But, whether an Austrian wears the crown or not, I see no way for France to get out of the affair. The Emperor has laid a large stake on Mexico, and I have reason to believe that his plans go much further than the restoration of order in the domain of the Aztecs.

A shock of an earthquake, felt over a large part of England, has served to fill the papers on those dull days, when there is no news from America. It was no great shakes, but everybody thinks there may be larger ones in store for them; and those who despair of ever getting rid of the poverty, wickedness and wretchedness of these islands, look with a kind of gloomy hope to the prospect of their being swallowed up in some convulsion of nature. Mr. HAWTHORNE, in his pleasant sketches of "Our Old Home," just published here, and rather eagerly read, I think, looks to a deluge that shall wash away the filth, or a social and political revolution. I see very little prospect of the latter. A people more stupified into patient submission than the English "lower orders," it is difficult to conceive of. Monarchy, hereditary nobility, aristocracy, church and the right of the upper classes to live upon and ride over the lower, are so little questioned, that one may doubt if they are ever thought of as wrongs and evils.

There has been some mildly benevolent talk for twenty or thirty years about the cottages of the poor, the condition of agricultural laborers, &c., but it is only talk. The people, living or starving on twelve or fifteen shillings a week for a family, are crowded into filthy little hovels, where they can have neither comfort nor decency. In towns, hundreds of people are smothered in wretched little nooks, in such filth and misery as no American can conceive of. The working people of England, as a rule, are worse off than the horses, the cattle, or the hogs. They are worse housed and worse fed. Their mental and moral condition are what might be expected. Drunkenness and vice, with both sexes, are the rule—temperance and virtue the exception. And all this goes on, year after year, with very little effective effort at improvement. Emigration and gold have done something. Conscience has been stirred up here and there—but it is a stolid, slow-moving nation; and the upper classes, with few exceptions, care little about the condition of the hewers of wood and drawers of water—these hereditary bondmen who are as really slaves to-day as were their Saxon ancestors when they wore brass collars on their necks, and were better off in some respects than the agricultural laborers of the present day.

The harvest has fulfilled the highest hopes of the farmers. There are cases of a yield of seventy-two bushels of wheat to the acre—a fine heavy grain. The bakers, as usual, do not seem to have heard of it. Bread is scarcely lowered in price. Such a harvest, however, cannot fail to diminish importation.

Lord LYNDHURST, a Bostonian, now 91 years old, has been so ill that daily bulletins of his health have been issued, but he is reported better. Son of COPLEY, the painter, he was born before the War of Independence, and may, perhaps, see the end of the existing revolution. Archbishop WHATELY, of Dublin, is dead, as is our amiable old friend Mrs. TROLLOPE, whom some venerable citizens of Cincinnati may, I trust, kindly remember. She was a clever woman, and wrote stories full of broad humor, and did not spare the manners of her own countrymen and countrywomen, any more than those of their more sensitive cousins on the other side of the Atlantic, who profited by her criticisms, almost as much as they quarreled with them.

Should the recent apparent successes of the Confederates be followed by similar advantages—should there be more delay or disaster to the Union cause—you may expect the expression of great irritation toward Earl RUSSELL for his action in the matter of the Confederate iron-clads. The reception given at New-York to a Russian squadron will not increase the good humor here. It has been for some time reported that an alliance exists between America and Russia. This would be such a derangement of the balance of power, that even England might wake up to the necessities of doing something, though what could be done is hard to see. When America assumes her natural position, governing what are now whimsically called the British Possessions in North America, Russia will be the nearest neighbor to the great Republic. Perhaps the Czar would give up his bit of the Northwest Coast, and make Behring's Straits the boundary. With Russia stretching across the eastern hemisphere, and America spanning the western, they ought, between them, to regulate the small countries and islands scattered about between them and the Southern seas.

MONADNOCK.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Hibernia* at Boston, we have our files of London papers to Oct. 12, and Irish journals to the 13th.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT NEW-YORK.

From the London Times, Oct. 12.

A fleet of seven Russian ships-of-war has appeared in the harbor, with the effect of producing a slight craze in the public mind, or in those who are allowed to express the popular feeling. The most tremendous consequences are deduced from an incident that may be very simply explained. The distance is still very great between a few Russian ships putting into an American port and the offensive alliance between the two flags that is to exterminate and sweep away from the face of the earth France, England, and, we presume, every other State of Europe. On this side of the ocean we do not like the mode in which the ancient Poland is being destroyed, nor that in which a new Poland on the Western Continent is to be created, circumstances permitting. So we are all included in the dreadful threats of combined Russian and American vengeance, and ought to "tremble intensely" at what is likely to fall upon us. But we do not feel the slightest alarm. Paris is not the least dismayed by the predicted ruin of France; and though London felt a tremor at the beginning of last week, we do not believe it was from any shock sent through the submarine cable in anticipation of the *Arabia's* news. What the Russians have consulted in this matter is not American politics or passions, but their own convenience and the almanac. Even without any reference to the calendar, every Russian knows that the fleet could not reach the Neva this year before the navigation of the Baltic is closed by frost. Prussia has no harbor to place at the disposal of the Emperor. The differences with Austria practically close the Adriatic and Trieste. The services of the English and French dockyards have often been employed on Russian ships, but in the present state of affairs the Russian Government might not feel disposed to apply for what, as a point of international courtesy, is never refused. Nor would it be so now, for, strange as it may appear in New-York, we are not lashing ourselves into a rabid fury against the Russian people. In matters that lie outside the Polish difficulties the Governments of France, England and Russia are acting together. The new King of Greece will embark for Athens on board a Russian ship-of-war, and in his voyage will be accompanied by the French and English flags. That the Russian squadron of the Eastern Ocean should winter in an American port to escape the ice of the Baltic, and be so much nearer its cruizing ground in Spring, is a very natural circumstance. To build on it such direful consequences to all the world that is not American is an absurdity too wild even for a stump orator. It will be observed that the Russian and American Admirals, who are real officers and sailors, do not echo the bloodthirsty trash which is ascribed to a person named WALBRIDGE, a nominal "General," not unknown as a vanishing director of a bubble company in London, and who reappears now as one of the trading politicians and party jobbers that are the curse of the true American people.

THE DETENTION OF THE RAMS.

From the London Herald, Oct. 12.

The modest announcement that, by order of the Government, the broad arrow has been marked on one of the iron-clads in course of construction by Messrs. LAIRD, at Birkenhead, is pregnant with meaning. It signifies that Lord RUSSELL has succumbed to the pressure which has been put upon him by the Federal Government, and thus proclaims abroad the humiliating fact that a British Minister may be intimidated into illegal action by the threats of a foreign Power. *It is the first time that the broad arrow has been the stigma of English degradation.* But that broad arrow marks, with the brand of indelible disgrace, the craven compliance of an English statesman with a demand of the Federal Government which is neither justified by our municipal law, nor by the law of nations. Lord RUSSELL is probably fully aware that this detention will not ultimately be held valid by our Courts of law, but he has neither the courage nor the patriotism to brave a storm of American indignation, nor has he confidence enough in the strength of a stubborn maintenance of principle to act in defiance of what he may deem to be the expediency of the moment. A career in which finesse and intrigue have been the instruments of success is an ill preparation for a fearless and uncompromising policy. National prerogatives, within which are especially comprised the rights of neutrals, are not to be maintained by chicanery and artifice, but by a straightforward and determined assertion of what is our due. Federal journals have judged aright in attributing the then reported seizure of these iron-clads to the effect of fear. This is the reward of a servile attempt at conciliation. The suppleness of Lord RUSSELL's character is too well known to admit of any other construction. The big words which Lord RUSSELL poured into the ears of the Scotch farmers at Blairgowrie found an echo in the hearts of Englishmen. When he said, "We will not yield a jot of British law, or British right, in consequence of the menaces of any foreign Power," it was felt that Lord RUSSELL was expressing the sentiments of the nation. But it is one thing to indulge in tall talk, and it is another thing to carry it into action. The seizure of this iron-clad at Liverpool is a strange sequel to this bold language. We can well imagine the disdain with which Lord RUSSELL would have treated this demand if it had been made by one of the minor Powers. The most flagrant violation of their rights as belligerents might have been perpetrated on some such nation as the Brazils, which he delights to bully, without evoking even a remonstrance from Lord RUSSELL on the part of the Government. We should have had dispatches without end from the Foreign Secretary, on the subject of the rights of neutrals, and their legitimate privileges of building iron-clad vessels for belligerents. But a mortal terror of the Federals has entered into the soul of Lord RUSSELL. At their demand he has capitulated without a show of resistance, and in his capitulation is involved the honor of his country.

But though there is no prospect that the courts of law will sanction the detention of these vessels, the object of the Federal Government will equally be gained by the delays which are incident to our legal proceedings, and which must ensue before the final decision of a court of appeal is obtained. It is no small matter that a British Minister should lightly interfere with our legitimate trade. This country is wisely jealous of action being taken by Government in our private transactions. Lord RUSSELL, by laying an embargo on this vessel is deranging a branch of our commerce at the dictation of a foreign State, by an act of what is virtually irresponsible authority.

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Lord RUSSELL is aware that no evidence exists which will bring these iron-clads within the purview of the Foreign Enlistment Act. But he is determined to do more for the Federals than the law would sanction his doing in the case of his own countrymen. He is undeterred by the ominous example of a former Government of Lord PALMERSTON's, which an undue deference to a foreign potentate overthrew in the heyday of its strength. He is less afraid of a like fate awaiting the feeble Government of which he is a member than of the wrath of the Federals. Impelled by an abject compliance with their requisitions and by the empty threat of their displeasure culminating in war, he is resolved to act in the absence of such evidence, and thus "to make good by the force of delay the shortcomings of our law." This is straining the legitimate power of a Minister to something beyond its constitutional limits, and substituting, in American phraseology, "a higher law power" for the laws of his country.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

HOW THE PROPOSED ARMING OF THE SLAVES BY THE REBELS IS REGARDED IN FRANCE.

The Paris *Débats* discusses at some length the report that the rebels were about arming their slaves. It says:

"Nothing, in fact, is more worthy of pity than the state to which the journals who have taken in hand the cause of the South are reduced. The planters have not the least desire to renounce the possession of their slaves; they do not in the least understand the necessities of their defence; and they unceasingly place their unfortunate friends in the strangest embarrassment. While it was being maintained in Europe that Slavery had nothing whatever to do with the civil war that afflicted America, the Southern statesmen, seized with a mad desire to talk when they should have done nothing but hold their tongues, declared that Slavery was not an unfortunate necessity, but a divine and beneficent institution, intended to be propagated throughout the world. Was it not Mr. STEPHENS, the new messenger of emancipation, who parodied for the benefit of Slavery the language of the Psalmist: 'The stone which the builders rejected has become the chief stone of the corner?' Did not another Southern orator declare, that according to the principles of political economy, the same rules ought to regulate the sale of slaves as those which regulated the sale of hazel nuts? This is not the first time that the imprudence of the accused has rendered the task of his counsel impossible. We all know the story of the man charged with stealing a watch, who cried out, upon seeing that owing to the exceeding ability of his defender, he was going to be acquitted, 'Well, I may wear it now.' The same misfortune has overtaken Mr. DAVIS and Mr. STEPHENS. They wanted to wear the watch too soon.

This, moreover, is very natural. Why should they renounce an institution they consider perfect? They would make a fool's bargain. Supposing the recognition of the Southern States were accorded to them in return for the emancipation of their slaves, they would lose everything that rendered recognition desirable; that great institution upon which they build all their hopes, and which is to be the source of their power and prosperity, would slip through their fingers.

The day, therefore, on which we see the Southern Confederacy proclaim the emancipation of the blacks, we shall consider it in a hopeless state. Such terrible contradictions never take place except under the direst necessity. We may be quite sure that the Southern statesmen will not raise such a bitter cup to their lips until they feel they are utterly lost. But that is their affair, not ours, and if they ever determine to make an attempt of this kind, we can assure them from this time forward, and with the utmost sincerity, that we shall wish them all success in their new character as the negro's friend. We are opposing principles and not men. The sinner has a right to escape from death by conversion, provided his conversion be sincere. There are certain emancipation measures, for instance, which may be mere pretences intended to deceive Europe. Whoever has at all studied these questions of emancipation knows that liberation is only real and effective when certain precautions are not neglected. Too long a delay, too high a ransom, servitude disguised under the name of an engagement, can only lead to the maintenance of Slavery under another form. The transition from the system of Slavery to that of liberty ought to be carefully carried out, but the transition must be prompt and complete. This is absolutely necessary; without it emancipation would only be a political instrument in Southern hands, intended to be cast aside when it had served its turn. This is what we should have to say if ever by any chance the emancipation proclaimed by the South ceased to be mere apocryphal news, put in circulation by the Slavery journals of New-York and accepted without much discernment by the telegraph.

The Draft in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 24.

The draft which was ordered to begin in New-Jersey on the 26th inst., by proclamation is postponed to January next. At that time a draft will be made for the deficit in the last call and for our quota for the present call for 300,000 men, which is 9,441.

The whole or part may be made up in the meantime by volunteering. All who volunteer will be entitled to the State bounty.

Death of Prof. John N. Putnam.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Prof. JOHN N. PUTNAM, of Dartmouth College, died on board the steamship *Alpha*, while on her way from Halifax to Boston.

The Steamship Africa.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Oct. 23.

The steamship *Africa* will not leave this port for Liverpool until Tuesday morning, the 27th inst

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

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French China
DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DIED.

HOUGHTON.—On seventh day morning, the 24th inst., NESTOR HOUGHTON, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, T. C. Houghton, and his daughter, Ann Maria Brewster, are invited to attend his funeral, on second day, the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, on 27th-st., near 6th-av.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OWEN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at St. Paul, Minn., CHARLES FREDERICK OWEN.

Notice of the funeral will be given through this paper.

STEVENS.—In Harlem, on Saturday morning, Oct. 24, DAVID STEVENS, aged 68 years and 3 months.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 124th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Monday, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 27, for interment.

STUDLEY.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M., WARREN STUDLEY, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 69 East 27th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 553.—Oct. 24, 1863.
45, 44, 75, 9, 77, 74, 56, 47, 63, 53, 38, 27, 43, 37.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 554.—Oct. 24, 1863.
57, 46, 60, 25, 17, 52, 31, 40, 47, 75, 23, 68.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain top, distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.
* * * * I have been in the army hospitals fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *
C. H. FLAUTE.

SOUTH WARSAW, Ohio, July 28, 1863.
* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters. * * *
EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:
HAVEMEYER MANSION, 57TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.
DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed.
* * *
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE.

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE.
Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 254 Broadway.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. We only put it up in our log-cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR. No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN.
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation, every Sunday, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No 954 Broadway, corner of 23d-st. MORNING—Inspirational and Trance speaking. AFTERNOON—*Human Perfectibility*, by Dr. NEWBERY. N. B.—EVENING—Dr. P. B. RANDOLPH, the distinguished author and speaker will, by request, deliver his celebrated oration on *Woman's Love and the Eternal Affinity Question*. Collections taken up.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Congregational Chapel, on 125th-st., near 2d-av., will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. JOHN M. HOLMES, of Jersey City, and others. The public are cordially invited to be present. The usual services on SUNDAY. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. BOURNE, Jr.

THE NINETY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of John-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 25. The exercises as follows: Love Feast at 9½ A. M.; preaching at 10½ o'clock by Rev. R. L. DASHIEL, of Jersey City; reunion meeting of former pastors and old members at 3 P. M.; general prayer meeting at 6 P. M., conducted by C. WALSH, Esq.; sermon at 7½ o'clock by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN. All friends of the "Old Homestead" of Methodism are cordially invited to be present.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., formerly of San Francisco, has received and accepted a call to become the Pastor of this church. He has been received by the Presbytery of New-York, and will be installed Pastor of the church on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. He will preach in the church on SUNDAY and thereafter, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach the first sermon of this course on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st. This is the introductory discourse of a series which will be continued in this Church on the last SUNDAY EVENING of each month throughout the Winter. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH—ALLEN-ST. DR. W. C. PALMER and wife having returned to this City, after an absence of several years, devoted to religious labors in Europe, will, in compliance with the invitation of the Pastor and leaders and stewards of the M. E. Church, in Allen-st., attend said church next SUNDAY, 25th inst., and take part in the services during the day and evening. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 P. M., (Love Feast,) and 7 evening.

REV. W. A. SCOTT, FORMERLY OF SAN Francisco, will be installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst.

A few particulars of this gentleman's antecedents may be found in the New-York *Evangelist*, of Aug. 8, and the New York *Times*, of October 20, 1861; also the San Francisco *Mirror* and *Bulletin*, of the same year. The above will be particularly interesting to the loyal union-loving Christian citizens of New-York.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. T. N. HASKELL, of Boston, (formerly of Washington, D. C.,) will preach the first sermon in the series to Young Men, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. POTTS,) University-place, cor. 10th-st. A cordial invitation is extended. Rev. F. G. CLARK will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING in his own church, West 23d-st.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL IN PROGRESS IN THE W. METHODIST MISSION ROOM corner of 48th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. The United Band of Brothers, Brother WALTERS, leader will conduct the services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M. and at 7 P. M. Preaching each evening this week. Public cordially invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., will preach on next SABBATH MORNING, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., will officiate on the occasion.

BROTHER PETER, WITH A NUMBER of Praying Brethren, will be present all day on SUNDAY, in the Wesleyan Chapel, northwest corner of 44th st. and 8th-av. Lovefeast at 10½ A. M.; prayer, &c., at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching in the Wesleyan Chapel, Cottage place, as usual. Revs. T. WALSH and T. MARSDEN.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, is preaching a series of Sabbath sermons on the *Heavenly Voyage*. Seamen and their friends are invited on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the sixth discourse; subject, *Sailing Directions*. At 7½ P. M., subject, *Man's Mission Among Men*.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the rooms, (Bible House,) 3d av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Essay by V. MORSE, M. D. Subject—*Self Elevation*. Other interesting exercises may be expected. The public are invited. R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Sec'y.

MARINER'S TEMPLE, CORNER OLIVER and Henry sts. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. WESTON, of Madison-av. Baptist Church at 3 P. M. Sunday school meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. H. OSGOOD, Rev. WM. C. VAN METER, and others. Singing by the school.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Christ an Advocate*. At 7½ P. M., the sixth of the course on Solomon: *How He Blended Religion with the Things of Life.*

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this church will worship in the Hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—(PROT. Episcopal)—54th-st., west of 8th-av.—The Second Quarterly Collection to pay off the debt upon the lots of this church will be made on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 25. The sermon will be preached by the Rector. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

"A VOICE OF NOISE FROM THE CITY! A voice from the Temple! A voice of the Lord, who rendereth recompense to his enemies."—His Messenger will preach on *The Impending Crash of Nations* on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. Mr. NORRIS will preach at 3 P. M.; and the Pastor will preach in the evening, at 7 o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 2d-av., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ and 2 o'clock. Episcopalians and others residing in this parish are cordially invited to worship with this congregation. Seats all free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, 720 BROADWAY, below Astor-place.—Rev. C. C. GOSS will preach at 11 o'clock on *Faith*, and at 7½ on *The Moral Aspects of our City*, the seventh of the series. Sunday-school at 10 o'clock. Children's meeting at 3. Everybody welcome. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BEtween 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. PENNELL COOMBE, of Philadelphia, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D. Subject—*The Duty of Good Citizens in Relation to the Corruptions of our City Government.*

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—Fifth discourse of the Series—"Moses"—will be delivered by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, at 10½. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

A DISCOURSE ON THE "TIME, ORDER AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RESURRECTION," (closing the series,) will be preached by Prof. MATTISON, in his church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; at 7 P., on *Ministering Spirits*. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE HERALD OF LIFE, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 58 East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. All who are interested in the great life theme, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. DR. FREELAND, PASTOR OF THE Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., will preach, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. M. ARMOUR will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Mr. JOHN W. SPROUL at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE SOUTH Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn (Rev. Dr. SPEAR'S) will, in consequence of the sudden death of the pastor's eldest son, be postponed until the FIRST SUNDAY of November.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening. *Are the Wicked to be Literally Destroyed or Annihilated?*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE N. Y. PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. A. McGLASHAN. Service also on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Seats free.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT"—West 22d-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Oct. 25, morning service and sermon in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—CHURCH SERVICES (PRESBYterian) in the large hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Minister, Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL. Subject for evening—*God's Eternal Love*.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach MORNING and EVENING, at usual hours. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Welcome to all.

DR. JUNKINS WILL PREACH IN THE Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free. The [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—"*The Slough of Despond*," being the second in the series of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress." All are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The usual services will be held in the chapel of this institution on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children, and short addresses from several persons. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend.

PROF. BENJAMIN T. MARTIN, OF THE New-York University, will preach in Livingston Hall, corner 52d-st. and 3d-av., (Rev. ERASTUS SEYMOUR's Congregational Church,) in the MORNING, at 10½. Services in the EVENING at 7½.

ST. MATHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Atlantic-st., near Powers, Brooklyn, Rev. EDWARD J. KOONS, pastor, will preach to-morrow, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the third lecture of a series on the *Early History of Christianity* on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Young men especially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Life of Moses*. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE NEW LECTURE ROOM OF THE Murray Hill Baptist Church, (corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st.,) will be open for Divine worship on SUNDAY, Oct. 25. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—NO. 130 Stanton-st. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. HENRY L. JONES, Rector of Christ Church, Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. S. B. BELL, D.D., WILL PREACH in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The King of Terrors*.

THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open for Divine service, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by a stranger; and by Bishop JANES, EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in the Stone Church on 28th-st., two doors West of Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject, *The best possible World*.

REV. HUGH H. BLAIR WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th av.—Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

POLITICAL.

UNION
STATE AND COUNTY
MASS
RATIFICATION MEETING,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.
Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana,
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania,
Ex-Gov. B. G. NOBLE,
Judge JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Pennsylvania,
Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine,
Col. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee,
Hon. THOS. JONES, Jr.,
and many other distinguished gentlemen will address the assemblage.
By order of the Union Central Committee.

UNANIMOUS
UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards,)
WM. LAIMBEER, JR.
Headquarters No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

REGULAR REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY AGAINST CLOSE CORPORATIONS.
MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock. Speakers: Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. John Van Buren and others.
At a meeting of the Regular Representative Democracy on Friday evening last, the following gentlemen were nominated: Register, T. H. Ferris; Supervisor, —— Smith; Surrogate, Isaac Dayton; Judge of Supreme Court, Josiah Sutherland; Superior Court, Joseph S. Bosworth and Samuel B. Garvin; Common Pleas, Henry Hilton; Marine Court, Florence McCarthy; Recorder, John T. Hoffman.
W. B. RANKEN, Chairman.
T. C. VAN BUREN, ENOS McMULLEN, A. S. WOODS, } Secretaries.

A GRAND UNION MASS MEETING
Will be held at
THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, 27th inst.,
On which occasion
Gov. PIERPONT, of Virginia,
Ex-Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin,
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania,
Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine,
And other speakers of known celebrity will address the meeting.
BAILEY J. HATHAWAY,
President of Union General Committee.
M. D. MOORE,
Chairman Executive Committee.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
A Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23rd-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of all the members is requested.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, J. J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Comprising portions of VIIIth, IXth and XVth Wards.
For member of Assembly,
ARCHIBALD BRADSHAW,
of the VIIIth Ward.

UNANIMOUS UNION NOMINATION
FOR
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
SIXTEENTH WARD,
SAMUEL C. REED.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, AND EIGHT DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN. No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, thirty-five, forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR—for sale by G. C. ALLEN. No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH—for sale by G. C. ALLEN. No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN. No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATION.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW why Western and Southern people are more liable than others to have diseased livers, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal news-depots throughout the country, at S. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 24, 1862.

$16,000	U.S.6s,'81,Reg.	105	100	Erie R. Pref.	75
15,000	do	105	100	do	75⅛
500	U.S.5s,5-20s Cp.	104	100	do	75⅛
4,500	Treas. 7 3-10s cl.		50	do	b10 75⅝
	Notes, Oct. & Ap.	S 107	300	do	b30 75⅝
2,000	do	107½	1,500	Harlem R.	95
8,000	do. F. & Aug.	107⅜	500	do	95⅛
2,000	Brooklyn C. & F.	111	1000	do	95⅜
5,000	U.S. ss, 1 yr c. N	99⅜	300	do	b7 95⅜
31,850	do New	99⅜	1500	Reading R.	122⅛
5,000	Mich. War Loan	104	200	do	b30 122⅛
5,000	Ohio & Miss R.C.	33	600	do	b10 122⅛
1,000	Erie 1st M. Bd	112½	200	do	122⅛
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bd.	93	200	Mich. Cen. R.	124⅛
2,000	Find. R. 2d M.	137	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	124⅜
4,000	Har. R. 1st M.	112½	50	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	124⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	115			124⅜
30,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	92	125	Mar. & Chi. 1st pref'd	73
10,000	do	91½	300	R. I. & N. I. R.	87⅛
	10 Nat'l of America	106½	300	do	87⅛
	10 Bank of Commerce	106⅜	300	do	b60 87⅛
20,000	Amer. Gold	117	300	do	87⅛
15,000	do	117	300	do	87⅛
10,000	do	117	300	do	b30 87⅛
	10 Canton Co	37⅜	300	do	b30 87⅛
	100 Tunnel Coal Prfd.	35	300	do	b10 87⅛
	100 Quicksilv'r M. Co	b10 9	300	do	b10 87⅛
150	do	9	300	do	87⅛
150	do	b10 9⅛	400	M. S. & N. I. R. S.	87⅛
200	do	9⅛	300	do	87⅛
500	Buck'l Co. Lead Co.	4	300	do	b30 87⅛
150	Mar. Min. Co.	60	300	do	b30 87⅛
50	do	b10 60	900	Ill. Cen. R. B.	115
50	do	b30 60	100	do	b30 115
50	do	b10 60	3000	Clev. & Pittsb'g	80
50	Am. Coal Co.	20	100	do	80
100	do	20	100	do	b10 80
100	do	b30 20	100	do	80
200	do	b10 20	100	do	b10 80⅛
200	do	20	100	do	80⅛
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	37	100	do	b30 80⅛
100	do	37	100	do	b30 80⅛
100	do	b30 37	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	115
50	Pac. Mail S. Co	220	50	do	115
50	do	b30 220	50	Mil. & P. du C. 2d Pf	87
50	do	b10 220	50	Mil. & P. du C. 1st Pf	97
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	130	100	Pitts. F. W. & C.	115
50	do	130	50	do	115
50	do	b10 130	50	do	b10 115
50	do	130	50	do	115
50	do	b10 130	50	do	b10 115
50	do	130	50	do	b10

CURIOSITIES FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.—Surgeon J. J. Craven, Medical Purveyor of the Department of the South, reached his home in this city a few days since, having been ordered North on business connected with his position. He brought with him a number of curiosities, in the shape of projectiles used by the Southern chivalry, which can be seen at the room of Mr. Marcus L. Ward, over the Post-office. The first is a magazine or torpedo, five feet in length by eighteen inches in diameter, made of wood and encircled with iron hoops. It is of egg shape, and so constructed that it can be used either in water or planted in sand. It was found with about a hundred others of similar character, buried in the sand in front of Fort Wagner, each containing fifty pounds of powder. They are entirely hid from view, armed with percussion plungers, on the top of which is a flat board, the least displacement of which will explode the torpedo. This is now on exhibition in the vestibule of the Post-office, and is attracting considerable attention.

In addition to the above is a shrapnell shell, armed with a torpedo fuse and covered with a tin case. This is also buried in the sand and exploded by the slightest pressure. There is also a fragment of a Blakely projectile, a solid Blakely shot, a Whitworth 12-pound bolt or ball, a spear and hook, a broken musket and a cartridge box filled with different kinds of cartridges. The spear is a formidable looking weapon, with a hook attached, both very sharp, and when found had been placed with others by the rebels inside of Fort Wagner, in such a position that soldiers scaling the wall would be severely if not fatally wounded. The broken musket shows hard usage, and is in the condition in which it was brought from the field. It was used by a member of a Massachusetts colored regiment at the time of storming Fort Wagner, on the 18th of August. The whole form a collection of curiosities rarely found together so far from the field of battle, and are valuable relics of the siege of Charleston.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Olympus	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Oct. 29	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Oct. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Nov. 1	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Nov. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Carolina	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
FROM EUROPE.			
Etna	Oct. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	Oct. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Oct. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Hecla	Oct. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Oct. 20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Oct. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Oct. 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Nov. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
For New-Orleans.			
George Cromwell	Oct. 24	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Oct. 24	New-York	New-Orleans, via Havana.
Morning Star	Oct. 31	New-York	New-Orleans.
For Havana and the West Indies.			
Columbia	Oct. 24	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau
For California.			
Illinois	Nov. 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS

In great variety, of the latest and most approved Paris Shapes, handsomely trimmed and made expressly for City retail trade. Also, novelties in Paris-made Cloaks.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS REPS AND POPLINS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOS, WOOL PLAIDS, PLAIN AND PLAID IRISH POPLINS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL,

LORD AND TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S—MONDAY, 19TH INST. OPENING OF NEW GOODS.

SILKS.

RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE, all the NEW SHADES.
PLAIN EVENING SILK, at $1 38; worth $2.
PLAIN POINT DE SOIE, in all the NEW SHADES, and a VERY FINE CHOICE OF DOUBLE FACED FIGURED.

DRESS GOODS.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF PLAIDED POPLINS yet offered.
STRIPED EMPRESS CLOTH, QUITE NEW STYLES.

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.

EMPRESS CLOTH 5-4 at 75 cents, worth $1.
EPINGLINES, OTTOMANS and POPLINS. NEW SHADES.

MERINOS,
2,000 pieces just received; from $1 up.

CLOTH FOR LADIES' WEAR,
WHITE GOODS,
and FLANNELS.

These being an addition to the business, will be sold without profit during three months, and are now offered much below manufacturers' prices.

A NEW LOT OF PLAIN EVENING SILKS AT $1 12½, WORTH $1 50.

LEGRAIN,
No. 720 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

AT NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, CORNER 26TH-ST., CAN be found a splendid assortment of

PARIS-MADE CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH.

Also, just received per late steamer, a case of ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS. For richness and style they are unsurpassed.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELGEE'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LADIES' EMBROIDERED WAISTCOATS FOR FULL DRESS.

Also MISSES and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, Manufactured expressly for first-class trade.
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

FAMILY MOURNING.

A splendid stock of every desirable material for dresses, embracing many rare novelties. Also, a very superior stock of bonnets, cloaks, shawls in great variety, veils, embroideries, gloves, &c., &c., all at prices which defy competition.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

INDIA SHAWLS.—I HAVE A LONG BLACK Camels Hair Shawl, unquestionably the most attractive shawl in the country, at $2,500; also, a variety of India shawls, at moderate prices. J. RUSSELL, No. 282 Wooster-st., 3 doors below Amity-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax-Books on real or personal estate for the year 1863, have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.

Payments thereon can be made between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A deduction at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previously to the 1st day of November.
JNO. MURPHY, Receiver.
Oct. 20, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For building sewers as follows: One in Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; one in Corlears-street, from Grand to South-street; one in Orchard-street, from Broome to Delancey.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue and the westerly side of Second-avenue to the centre line of the block north and south of Thirty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; also lots known as Ward numbers fifty-seven, sixty-seven, sixty-eight and sixty-nine in block number six hundred and thirteen of the Twelfth Ward; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; also all the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Monroe-street, Cherry-street, and the northerly side of Water-street, between Jackson and Corlears-street, and the lots or pieces of land on both sides of Corlears-street, from Monroe to Front-street; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Orchard-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, October 23, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.,

For flagging westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and Fortieth-street, north side, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For flagging Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue.

For fencing lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street, and also on Fiftieth, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fortieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, known as Ward numbers One, Twelve, and Seventeen, in block number three hundred and thirty-four; also, all the lots or parcels of land on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also, the lots on the opposite side of Fiftieth-street, to the distance of one hundred and forty feet westerly from the corner of Lexington-avenue; also, all the lots in the westerly front of block number five hundred and thirty-five, on Sixth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets; also, all the lots in the southerly half of the same block, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 15, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Orange County Milk Association will be held at their office, No. 454 Greenwich-st., on the 4th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.
J. M. HORTON, President.
J. KENNEDY, Secretary.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 20, 1863.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next.
THOMAS B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER.

SHREWSBURY.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers META and HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Tuesday, Oct.	6,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct.	5, 10	A.M.
Thursday, Oct.	8,	2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct.	7, 11	A.M.
Friday, Oct.	9,	2½ P.M.	Friday, Oct.	9, 6	A.M.
Saturday, Oct.	10,	2½ P.M.	Saturday, Oct.	10, 6½	A.M.
Monday, Oct.	12,	2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct.	12, 7½	A.M.
Tuesday, Oct.	13,	2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct.	13, 7½	A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct.	14,	3 P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct.	14, 7½	A.M.
Thursday, Oct.	15,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Oct.	15, 8	A.M.
Saturday, Oct.	17,	12 M.	Friday, Oct.	16, 9½	A.M.
Tuesday, Oct.	20,	8 A.M.	Monday, Oct.	19, 10	A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct.	21,	9 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct.	20, 1	P.M.
Thursday, Oct.	22,	10 A.M.	Wednes'y, Oct.	21, 2	P.M.
Friday, Oct.	23,	10½ A.M.	Thursday, Oct.	22, 2	P.M.

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

STEAMER MATTAWAN WILL LEAVE Robertson-st. Pier daily, Sunday excepted, at 3 P. M. for Keyport. Returning, leave Keyport at 8 o'clock A. M.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereon paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 34 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of October next, at noon.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved Feb. 18, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz: from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, due or payable 1860, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 8, issued to W. A. & Van Buzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863.
RICHARD YATES Governor.
By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1863, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Bank of the Republic. The Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1863, on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at this office, to the persons in whose names the stock shall stand at the time of the closing of the transfer books on the 24th inst. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from and after the 24th day of October instant, until the morning of the 4th day of November next. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., Oct. 20, 1863.

JOHN W. CHENEY WAS THIS DAY APpointed Secretary of the Company.
F. P. FURNALD, President.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.—Quartermasters' and Paymasters' Certificates; also Treasury Certificates for officers' and soldiers' Pay and Bounty, collected or cashed by
C. & U. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA State coupons bought or collected at best rates
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

$70,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 6 per cent. per annum, for a term of years. Address Box No. 3,362 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 28th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27 at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not called for by the 26th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government Tax, on and after the 2d day of Nov. next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Nov. 2.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 20, 1863.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst., until day of payment.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—NO. 57 WEST 38TH-ST., FOUR story brown stone English basement house, 18.3 by 60; lot 98.9. Has just been put in complete order. Immediate possession. For permit, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling house No. 114 2d-av., corner of 7th st. For particulars, inquire of G. V. N. BALDWIN, No. 17 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.— A gentleman's country seat, in the finest location in Llewellyn Park. The house is handsomely and substantially built; and the grounds, comprising thirteen acres, are well laid out. The kitchen-garden is large, and will more than supply the wants of a numerous family. Has also a large stable with coachhouse. It is within an hour's ride of the City. Apply to JOHN H. JAFFRAY, Box No. 713 Post-office.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF THE LATE JOHN PIRNIE—A very desirable farm and country residence in Westchester County, near three railroad depots, and in a very desirable locality. The house is beautifully situated, 45x45, with large extension, and in perfect order. The farm contains 127¼ acres of fine land; there are two apple orchards, plenty of other fruits, good garden, farm-house, &c. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No 43 Wall-st, Jauncey-court.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FINELY SITUATED FARM OF 180 acres, in Middlesex County, (bordering on Monmouth County,) New-Jersey, only 3 miles from Railroad Depot. It is in a high state of cultivation; dwelling and outbuildings in first-rate order; also, horses, cattle, and farming utensils, complete and new. Will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, inquire at No. 259 Washington-st., New-York, or address Box No. 2,951 New-York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DROWNED—FROM OFF THE STEAMER *Samuel L. Brewster*, in North River, nearly opposite Pier No. 48, GEORGE LASHER, deck hand; five feet 10 inches high, dark hair, whiskers on chin, two upper front teeth badly decayed, weighed about 180 pounds, 22 years of age. A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the body.
PHILLIP W. ROCKEFELLER, No. 195 West-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order. Broken eyes replaced without the necessity of a personal visit.
Drs. BAUCH & GOUGELMANN,
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE.—McFARLAN & Co.'s Patent medium size, as good as new, except painting. Size 31 by 24 inches; height, 38 inches. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $80. Inquire No. 138 East Broadway, in the basement.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, GRAMMAR CONVERSATION.—Prof. L. MALEZIEUX, graduate of the Academy of Paris, France, No. 146 East 14th-st. Private lessons. The highest references given.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REOPENED their English, French and German Boarding and Day-School at their new residence, No. 174 West 37th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY, liberal income, &c., desires to marry. Essentials on the lady's part are wealth, education, refinement, respectability, and qualities calculated to make home happy. Address, for a week, A. H. T., Station A.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 William-st., New-York, Oct. 15, 1863.

This Company will hold their eighth regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of November next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 28th day of October, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MERRIMACK, consisting of about four hundred bales Cotton, Tobacco and Turpentine.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 27th day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof the prize-steamer KATE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

The above vessel now lies at Union Stores, Brooklyn.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

About 180 lots of ground, comprising a plot of about 15 acres, known as the "Ditmar Tract," lying between Hudson and Brooklyn-avenues, and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Crown, Montgomery and Malbone-streets. The title is one of the oldest in Brooklyn. Terms accommodating. Maps in one week from date, at the office of the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 460 West 23d-st., the balance of furniture remaining in said house of the late CLEMENT C. MOORE, comprising a general assortment of superior goods.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer—Office No. 50 Wall-st.

ON THE 22D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1863, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, Nos. 52 and 54 Duane-st., in this City, all and singular, the tools, fixtures, machinery and implements belonging to the estate of the late James R. Ryan, deceased, and used in carrying on the bookbinding business at said place.

Terms of sale cash.
E. C. RYAN, Administratrix.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

The above sale is postponed until the 29th inst., at same hour.
E. C. RYAN Administratrix.

PROPOSALS.

IRON SCREW TUGBOATS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1863.

Proposals will be received until the 28th day of October for the complete construction of iron screw tugboats of 350 tons and 170 tons.

The vessels to be delivered at a Navy-yard complete and ready to receive on board the crew, provisions, store and coal, in all respects ready for service, except the ordnance, ordnance and other stores, and nautical instruments.

The proposition must state the gross sum for which the vessel will be delivered complete, and the time within which she will be delivered. The bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, that if awarded, the parties will execute the contract; and the names of all the parties interested and of the sureties must be stated.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the propositions if, in its opinion, the public interest requires, and no proposition will be considered except from parties actually engaged in building iron vessels.

The plans and specifications of vessel and machinery can be examined only at the Navy Department in Washington.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863:

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 48.
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 12.
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 21.
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 37.
For building new tender for Engine Company No. 52.
For building new tender for Exempt Engine Company.
For rebuilding steam fire-engine for use of Engine Company No. 29.
New hand-engine for use of Engine Company No. 44.
Rebuilding hose-carriage for Company No. 30.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 23, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

HARBOR DEFENCE.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners for Harbor and Frontier Defence of the State of New-York hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's office, No. 47 Exchange-place, (Room No. 30,) for the construction of timber rafts or floats for harbor defence, including the materials therefor, and for their delivery at the Narrows or such other point near New-York Harbor as may be designated. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the above office on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and all necessary explanations made by the Engineer. By order of the Board of Commissioners.
W. W. EVANS, Engineer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—DROPPED BY (OR MORE likely stolen from the pocket of) the undersigned on board the steamer *Champion*, for California, Pier No. 3, North River, about 12 o'clock M., on the 23d October inst., an old CALFSKIN WALLET, containing various papers of no use to any one but the owner, and also about seventy or eighty dollars in notes of the Williamsburgh City Bank and small currency. The finder or whoever shall return the wallet with the contents, but without the money, to the undersigned at the Williamsburgh City Bank, will receive the above reward and no questions asked. Among other things that the wallet contained were some blank indorsements made by Orrin Field, any negotiation of which, without being signed by me, are and will be of no avail, of which the public will take due notice.
GEO. FIELD.
WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., Oct. 23, 1863.

LOST.—LOST, ON THE HUDSON RIVER CARS, when the down train stopped at Hudson, about 6 o'clock P. M., Oct. 20, a small PORTEMONNAIE, containing a valuable diamond ring and a small sum of money. A liberal reward will be paid to the person leaving the same with TIFFANY & CO., Jewelers, New-York.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, AT THE ASTOR-place entrance to Cooper Institute, a GOLD WATCH. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 15 Murray-st.

FOUND—A BUNDLE IN BROADWAY—THREE new vests, &c., &c. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth absolutely without pain, by the nitrous oxide gas. Administered by Dr. Colton, the original discoverer. Office No. 22 Bond-st.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using my new chemically purified chloroform, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold set teeth, $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50c; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME to make as good a set of teeth as can be made for $20 in gold coin. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS.; Imitatation Russia Iron, of Alan Wood & Co. manufacture. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS and the urgent solicitations of the public, induce the management to continue the

GREAT SENSATION DRAMA,
MARIETTE;
OR,
THE WARNING OF DEATH,
ONE WEEK LONGER.

It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½,

In the course of which is introduced many startling scenes, thrilling incidents and astounding effects, amongst which is the marvelous and wonderful

SPECTRAL ILLUSION; THE GHOST,
SPECTRAL ILLUSION; THE GHOST,
SPECTRAL ILLUSION; THE GHOST,

which has so astonished the scores of thousands of visitors the last two or three weeks.

ONE WEEK MORE

of the splendid and talented
PANTOMIME AND BALLET COMPANY,
Composed of the
BROTHERS SANFORD
And the beautiful and talented
PREMIER DANSEUSE,
MADEMOISELLE MEDIA,
Who will appear at each performance in the splendid
ITALIAN BALLET PANTOMIME
THE VINE-DRESSERS OF COMO.

This charming ballet has been received with
PERFECT ENTHUSIASM,
with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,
From the commencement to the close. It will be produced at each performance.

MONS. ALEXANDRE, MAGICIAN,
Pupil of the Great Wizard of the North, gives his wonderful tricks and feats of Magic
EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING,
On the platform in the main hall of the Museum,
And sells books teaching
EVERY MAN TO BE HIS OWN MAGICIAN,
Besides explaining his tricks to the visitors and selling them at a very low figure.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THE GIANT BOY,
Eighteen years old, and over
EIGHT FEET HIGH!
the tallest man living. Also,
A SPLENDID GROUP OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
imported from Europe, representing
DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE
encamped in the Mountains of old Castile, including the
DYING SCENE OF THE
SPANISH CHIEF, ZUMALCARREGUI,
surrounded by his Wife, Sister and other Friends.
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB'S
PETITE SEWING-MACHINE,
a most perfect and beautiful specimen of mechanism.
LIVING TROPICAL COLORED FISH,
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

☞ All Complimentary Tickets now out must be used before the 15th of November, as there will be no free tickets after that time.

WALLACK'S.

Overture to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NOTICE.

The extraordinary and unprecedented success of
THE NEW DRAMA,
which, owing to the increased demand for seats, would seem as yet to be only in the
COMMENCEMENT OF ITS SPLENDID RUN,
induces Mr. Wallack to recommend an early application at the box office, where places can be secured a week in advance.

ROSEDALE,
OR
THE
RIFLE BALL,

every night.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER,	Mrs. VERNON,
Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. H. DALY,	Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss MARY BARRETT,
Mr. BROWNE,	Miss CARMAN,
Mr. PARKES,	Miss LE BRUN,

sustaining the principal characters.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

Manager and Lessee .... Mr Gabriel Harrison.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,
KATE KEARNEY,
with new scenery and beautiful music.

Lanty O'Laughlin .... Mr. Whiting
Ned Ryan .... Mr. Walter Lennox
Mr. Cornelius Lynch .... Mr. Gourlay
Kate Kearney (with songs) .... Miss Shaw
Rose Kearney .... Miss E. Couran

TWO BONNYCASTLES.

Mr. Bonnycastle .... Mr. Walter Lennox
Mrs. Bonnycastle .... Mrs. Tyrell

Doors open at 7, commence at 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
OPENING OF THE SEASON.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE NEW COMPANY,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, 1863.
First representation of
BATAILLE DE DAMES;
OR,
UN DUEL EN AMOUR.

Comedie in three acts, by MM. Scribe and Legouve. Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for subscription and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE'S, NO. 623 BROADWAY.

FAIRS.

THE FAIR—IN AID OF THE UNION HOME and School for the education and maintenance of children of our volunteers will open MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M., at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. All schools and others working for this charity will please send all articles, not already sent for, to the rooms by 9 o'clock Monday morning, in order to have the tables arranged. The packages should be securely packed and directed to "Fair for Union Home School," Also, giving the number and name of school. Young folks contributing articles please bring them as early in the morning as possible.

MILITARY.

COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE,

Rooms No. 293 Broadway.

FINAL NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, firemen, policemen, militiamen and indigents, claiming relief under the provisions of the County Substitute and Relief Ordinance, adopted by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, Aug. 28, 1863, that the business of this office will be finally closed on the 31st of October instant, and no relief will be granted after that date.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee.

CORNELIUS CORSON,
GEORGE F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, (Seventh-av., N. W. corner of West 47th-st.,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

ALL DRAFTED MEN RESIDING IN THE Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, (being the First Sub-District of the Ninth Congressional District,) who have not yet reported at these headquarters, must do so on or before the 27th day of October instant.

All such who shall fail to report within the time above limited will be treated as deserters and dealt with accordingly.

CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, New-York.
JOHN M. SANDS,
Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.
WM. H. THOMSON, M. D.,
Surgeon Board of Enrollment.

THE TURF.

TROTTING—GRAND OPENING.

The Essex County Driving Park Association hold their first annual Fair at Orange, N. J., (12 miles from New-York,) on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 27, 28 and 29. Orange is celebrated for its beautiful scenery, and the drive one of the finest out of the City. A special premium of $500 is offered for the best trotting horse. For full list of premiums see *Herald* and *Wilkes' Spirit*. Passengers take Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., or by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st., to Newark, and horse-cars to Orange hourly.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF THORough education and long experience as teacher in families and of private pupils, and having the highest City and other reference, can make a few additional engagements for lessons in the classics, modern languages, and English branches. Address D., Box 125 *Times* Office

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED by a perfectly competent, honest and reliable man as night watchman. Best of references. Address WATCHMAN, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

One thousand laborers for Hilton Head, S. C. For particulars, call upon Mr. L. B. HINE, at No. 6 State-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 3 P. M.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Q. M., U. S. A.

WANTED.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN to cook, wash and iron for a family of three persons, living in the country, a short distance from the City. To one who understands her business, and can bring a good reference, liberal wages will be given. Apply at Store, No. 97 Beekman-st.

MACHINIST ENGINEER WANTED.— Must be a steady, reliable man, and come well recommended. Good wages paid and steady employment given. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 1,993 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Fall and Winter season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table (neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.

MACBETH.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK
TENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8.
Mme. MEDORI
in her unrivaled character of
LADY MACBETH.
Signor BELLINI
in his great rôle of
MACBETH.
in Verdi's celebrated and highly successful Opera, in four acts, entitled
MACBETH,
WITH NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MILITARY BAND, &c.,
and the following complete cast:

Macbeth .... Sig. F. BELLINI
Lady Macbeth .... Mme. J. MEDORI
Macduff .... Sig. LOTTI
Banquo .... Sig. D. COLETTI
Malcolm .... Sig. RUBIO
The Doctor .... Sig. MULLER
Fairies, Witches, Soldiers, Assassins, Attendants, &c.

The BALLET, with Mme. GROSSI and CORPS DE BALLET, is under the special direction of Sig. RONZANI.

Conductor .... Sig. J. NUNO

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 8,
THIRD GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of engagements previously contracted, the management has to announce, with regret, that the present must be

THE LAST WEEK
of
THE REIGN OF MERRIMENT!
and of the appearance, for the present, of the popular young American Comedian,
JOHN S. CLARKE.
A NEW COMIC PROGRAMME.
FUN!
FUN!!
JOHN S. CLARKE,
who is nightly received by crowded houses, with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and
DELIGHT,
will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,
in
THREE GLORIOUS COMIC CHARACTERS:
as
JEREMIAH BEETLES,
in Tom Taylor's Comedy of
BABES IN THE WOOD,
(for the first time;)
also, as
THE LION,
in the highly successful and peculiar piece of nonsense,
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL;
OR,
THE LION OF THE HOUR,
and (for the first time) in his wondrously comic impersonation of
TIMOTHY BROWN,
in the screaming farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Doors open at 7; performance commences 7¾; close at 10¾.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS—A TREMENDOUS BILL—EVERYTHING NEW.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and every night.
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL, BY BOWERS.
The Moor of Venice. How are you Greenbacks?
Mr. JACKSON HAINES in his great Skating Scene.
Mississippi Fling. Intelligent Contraband.
New Songs, Acts, Dances and Plantation Scenes.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾. Tickets, 25 cts.

J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA AND CONCERTS.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that after having concluded all his engagements for the ensuing season he will return on the 25th of October, and will open his regular season of opera and concerts on or about the 10th of November. For all particulars see future advertisements.
PARIS, Oct. 4, 1863.

MR. DEMPSTER WILL REPEAT HIS new musical entertainment at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 26 and 28, which will include the songs in Tennyson's "Princess" and "Idylls of the King," together with selections of his new compositions—Scotch songs and the "May Queen." Tickets 50 cents; Reserved seats $1. To commence at 8 o'clock. Programmes and books of the words to be had at the Hall.

MUSICAL.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS— One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE—NEW, strong and well-made pianos, with all the latest improvement and style, of full and sweet tone and well finished, at No. 41 Lispenard-st., near Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,

NO. 204 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 P. M.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 161 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars may be had at the Academy, at A. Rankins, No. 1 65 5th-av., or at J. P. Tyler's drug store, 157 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND daughter wish to obtain suitable rooms, with board, in a good location, and for which $100 per week would be paid. There object is to obtain a quiet comfortable home, and would prefer if this should attract attention of some small family who could spare the rooms, and take no other boarders. Plain living and no display desired. Address BOARD, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD like to make arrangements for board for himself and wife in a quiet private family up town, where no other boarders are taken, and where they can have two rooms en suite. Address L., Box No. 2,008 New-York Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, second story, with board, wanted by a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant location; early dinners. Address J. H. W., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER— By a gentleman, his wife, son and daughter, in an eligible situation, between 14th and 40th sts. Address J. P., Box No. 3,530 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SUITABLE ROOMS MAY BE HAD at No. 77 East 20th-st. Three elegant rooms on the second floor, and private table if desired. None but first-class boarders taken. Best of references given. Mrs. S. E. ARNOLD, No. 77 East 14th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—WANTED, in a genteel private family, a pleasant well-furnished room, or room and bedroom, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, with board for a lady, who is about returning from the country. Address A. G. S., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, stating terms. Unobjectionable references given and required.

TO LET—FURNISHED SITTING AND ADJOINING bed room to a single gentleman, in 22d-st., near 6th-av., with or without breakfast; every comfort and convenience on the same floor; not another boarder taken; family strictly private, and a permanent arrangement only made. Address H., Box No. 2,34_ Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, between 34th and 42d sts., Madison and 5th avs., with or without breakfast and tea. Address H., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at No. 117 East 20th-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, TO PURCHASE THE English branch of a manufacturing business already established and paying largely; protected by letters patent; or, if preferred, the American branch would be disposed of; no brokers will be noticed. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE PARLOR FLOOR, (three rooms,) of the house No. 111 10th-st., Brevoort-place, ten doors west of Broadway. Inquire from 9 to 5.

WANTED—FROM 1ST OF NOV. UNTIL MAY 1, 1864, or longer, a small house or part of a house, with modern improvements, in a good locality, not above 30th-st. Address A. E., Box No. 4,3_5 Post-office.

THE RUSSIAN TRAVELERS.

Their Progress to Niagara Falls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UTICA, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

The special train from Albany, bearing the Russians *en route* for Niagara Falls, reached here early this morning. The train consists of four passenger-cars, a lunch car and baggage car, and is under the charge of conductor B. B. YATES, who puts the Russians through at the rate of 45 miles an hour, running time. He expects to reach Niagara Falls at 5 P. M. ERASTUS CORNING, President of the Central Railroad, accompanied the train as far as Schenectady, and several of the Directors, among whom are Senator PRUYN, R. M. BLATCHFORD, J. A. SPENCER and Major PRIEST, will go through. Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE also accompanies the excursion from Albany. At all the towns on the route from Albany hither crowds of men and women were assembled and greeted the Russians with waving handkerchiefs. Amsterdam, Fonda, Fort Plain, Little Falls, etc., each turned out their bevy of beauties, who smiled their welcome upon the Czar's subjects in a style quite bewitching. The train made very short stops, and there was no opportunity for speech-making even if the Admiral had been so inclined, which he decidedly is not. The beautiful scenery of the Mohawk Valley received its first meed of praise from Russian lips, and smiled its acknowledgements through the combined glory and beauty of its autumnal foliage. The day is beautiful, the weather mild, and the spirits of our Russian guests jubilant and happy. Thus far they express themselves delighted. When they reach Niagara, which none of them have ever seen, they expect to be astonished. So mote it be. NIX.

Gen. Walbridge and the London Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a private citizen, having no claim upon the public ear, except that which my neighbors and countrymen may willingly accord me for my persistent and outspoken conviction of the true policy to adopt in the crisis through which we are passing, may I ask the use of your columns while I denounce, in every particular, the false, malignant and unjustifiable assault upon my character by the London *Times*, as given in the telegraphic dispatches from St. John, N. B., to the morning Press of this City. The cause of this, it appears, is the recent expression of my opinions at the splendid entertainment given by that public spirited citizen, JNO. B. EADS, of St. Louis, to the distinguished Russian Admiral, in honor of the Russian nation, for the dignified, honest, impartial and honorable course adopted by the Russian Emperor and his people in reference to the internecine struggle going on in America between the constitutional Government of the United States and the wicked, infamous attempt to effect the overthrow of this Government by the insurgent and rebellious States.

Here, perhaps, I might stop; yet it is but just that I should give my countrymen what, I presume, is the key to this unjust assault. At the celebration of Washington's birthday on the 22d of February, 1862, by the municipal authorities of this City, in the first year of our war, after having urged the Government at the inauguration of our difficulty to call out an overwhelming force and take immediate possession of South Carolina, becoming convinced that the rebellion could not be sustained unless the rebels believed they would obtain assistance from abroad; and witnessing that the London *Times* was stimulating in every possible manner this belief, I commented upon the action of the English Government in recognizing the rebels as belligerents, and upon the rights of neutrals in time of war, as that Government insisted, after the commencement of our struggle, that we should not become a party to the Paris stipulations of 1856 unless there should be appended to our adhesion the following extraordinary declaration, to wit

In affixing his signature to the Convention of this day between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, Earl RUSSELL declares, by the order of Her Majesty, that Her Majesty does not intend thereby to undertake an engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States.

I then took occasion to say:

We can best illustrate the great injustice here done by assuming like expressions on the part of our Government when the question of repeal was agitated by the O'Connell influence, in 1846, to an extent that threatened the separation of the United Kingdom; yet earlier, when the Canadas were in revolt, in 1837 and 1838, seeking independence; and at another period more recent, when the Anglo-Indian empire, with over one hundred and fifty millions of people, alien in race and in religion, shaken to the foundation by the storm of war, had circumstances existed as they did exist in which we were in diplomatic correspondence with Spain, had we referred to Ireland as a separate Kingdom or Protectorate, or to the Canadas as an independent sovereignty, or to the rajahs of India as *de facto* authorities, when the English were falling before them, what would have been the spirit and purpose of such a reference but one of hostility and gratulation at the supposed approaching disintegration of the British empire? We asked to become a party to the humane principles of public law embodied in the Paris declarations to which we had originally been invited to become a party, to which forty-six different nations had become parties, including Hayti, and German principalities so inconsiderable as not to be even noticeable upon the map of the commercial world But this was denied unless coupled with the humiliating condition not required of even the most inconsiderable of any of the other contracting parties It is a matter of historical and universal notoriety that the French crown has been in controversy for the last half century between three great dynasties—the princes of the elder Bourbon line; those of the Louis Philippe; the third, and the now successful one, in the imperial dynasty of NAPOLEON. Suppose in the conferences at Paris, in 1856, the British Government had coolly suggested to the French Emperor the importance, in the event of an outbreak in France and conflict for the throne, that it must be understood that those declarations, then signed on the part of Great Britain, should have no bearing upon such contingencies as those to which I have referred, there would be no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the amicable relations between Great Britain and France would be at an end—an insult that would not have been forgiven by the French Emperor or the French people.

And in responding to the wanton attack upon our Government by the London *Times*, for the course we adopted by attempting to close the harbor of Charleston by a stone blockade, I said:

Let us see whether we have not, in the history of this great public censor, (the London *Times*,) abundant evidence to demonstrate that it is a familiar practice in maritime war. As early as 1804, in a dispatch dated Feb. 9, of that year, marked "most confidential," from Lord HOBART, in Downing-street, to the Comptroller of the British navy, measures were taken, by the King's command, for secretly choking up with stone the entrance into the harbor of Boulogne, in France, as RICHELIEU, the great statesman, had done in 1628, by blocking up the harbor of Rochelle for the distance of nearly a mile. When the British people were waging a war against the thirteen colonies they sunk stone obstructions in the channel at Savannah, Ga., which remain to this hour. In 1807 the British Admiral LEWIS, upon leaving the narrow entrance at Alexandria, Egypt, sunk five ships loaded with stone. At a still later period, within sight of the present hour, Lord NAPIER, during the Crimean War, recommended the sinking of rocks to prevent any intercourse with the harbor of Cronstadt. During the progress of that war the Russians themselves choked up the harbor of Sebastopol, to prevent the destruction on that side of the fortifications by the combined fleets of France and England. The present exposition of British opinion, therefore, was unknown in 1779, 1804, 1807 and 1854, for then they did those very acts, and justified them as principles of public law, which they now denounce in our case as barbarous crimes.

After the experience of another year in the war, on the 22d of February, 1863, when addressing the same municipal authorities, I said, "that in the contest in which we were now engaged, it is the duty of the Government in no degree to change its relations to foreign affairs. * * * The American people owe it to their own dignity to stand upon the position thus assumed, and to declare that no modification of any international law should transpire pending this gigantic strife. When we have subdued treason; when we have saved the national life; when we have restored the Constitution over every inch of our territorial soil; when we have punished traitors, spies and informers, it will then be time to reinaugurate those peaceful and pacific propositions which look to ameliorate the horrors of war, and of incorporating them into the international law which is to control and conduct nations in the future."

Upon the same occasion, when alluding to the probable intervention in our affairs, by the Western of Europe, I said:

No sane man can believe that if the two Powers of France and England should unite in any conspiracy against us, or France alone, the immense power of Russia would remain quiet and behold its ancient friend engaged in such a struggle without stretching forth a helping hand. Upon every occasion where the expression could be of service to the loyal cause, the Emperor of the Russias has not failed to give us the benefit of its expression. It is true, he has deplored the contest now being waged between the revolted States and the Constitutional Government; but yet in every expression of sympathy, he has given us to understand he desired the success of our arms, for he could not fail to perceive that if the revolted States should succeed in breaking up the Union there would necessarily be a limit to the hitherto almost omnipotent power of the United States, on which he has relied to hold in check the two great Western Powers—France and England. Hence it is that the Russian people have a direct interest in the success of our cause. While we remain a formidable Power, one of the great Powers contending for the supremacy of the world, the Russian people have a guarantee that no combination can be made against them that will not secure for them our cordial sympathy, and we have a right to claim that, whenever the time comes that the two formidable Powers of France and England should unite to overpower us, every consideration will impel the Russian Government to come to our rescue and share with us the magnitude of the struggle, and perpetuate the condition of affairs throughout the world as they existed when this infamous rebellion was inaugurated."

When the expression of this view of the probable action of Russia was only conjectured, the London *Times* had no comments to offer; but now when history begins to assume the proportions of history, and a Russian fleet rides at pleasure in the magnificent harbor of New-York, and an actual fraternization has already begun between the people of the United States and Russia, the London *Times*, by its malignant assault upon private character, doubtless hopes to intimidate all who have the manliness to denounce the action of that journal, whose efforts from the beginning of our internecine struggle have been directed to effect a dismemberment of the American Union. Each day's experience demonstrates that the London *Times* is no longer the true exponent of English opinion; wiser counsels begin to prevail, and wherever the English masses have had an opportunity of expressing their conviction upon the merits of our struggle, it has been invariably in favor of the Union cause. The speech of Earl RUSSELL at Blair-gowrie in favor of a continuance of the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, and the recent act of the English Government in placing the broad arrow upon the rebel rams, evince a determination on the part of that Government to hereafter adopt the expression of the English people as its future policy.

Apologizing for the space already occupied in your columns, I conclude. No intimidations from the London *Times* or any of the lesser luminaries in the pay of the rebels, can cause me to shrink from the full expression of my just convictions. The great cause of maintaining this Constitutional Government in which we are now engaged is paramount to all personal feeling, the triumph of any man or the success of any party. Let each citizen, therefore, properly discharge his duty, and the public liberties are guaranteed against both foreign invasion and domestic treason. Yours truly, HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

A Cavalry Review—Movements of the Harris Light Cavalry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD, Va., Oct. 17, 1863.

Within the last two weeks all the vicissitudes of army life have passed with us in rapid succession. Last week we were a quiet army of observation. Brilliant reviews took the place of grim lines of battle. One fine October morning last week Gen. PLEASONTON reviewed Gen. KILPATRICK's division. A writer from this army speaks of reviews as dull affairs at best. This one, at least, was a decided exception, Gen. PLEASONTON spoke strongly in praise of both officers and men, and the men expressed their opinion of Gen. PLEASONTON by enthusiastic cheers. But even into this bright holiday scene came the rough echoes of war. Dispatches were brought to Gen. KILPATRICK, during the review, from the picket posts of the Harris light cavalry, stating that there were signs of a movement among the enemy. The General kept the dispatch quietly in his pocket, but commenced immediately to investigate the affair. A day or two after he informed Gen. PLEASONTON that the enemy was making a movement on our right. On Friday a column was discovered marching up to the neighborhood of Madison Court House. Gen. KILPATRICK promptly put his division into position to meet their attack. Finding that they were going quietly into camp we did likewise. On Saturday morning our pickets were driven in. In a few moments the division was out in a line of battle, in the neighborhood of James City. Skirmishing soon commenced. Gen. PRINCE, with the Excelsior brigade, had advanced up to the support of Gen. KILPATRICK's division. During the early part of the day, a regiment, (the One Hundred and Twentieth) of this brigade, while on picket, was routed by a greatly superior force of the enemy. Gen. KILPATRICK firmly maintained his line of battle throughout the day and night, though it was evident that the enemy greatly outnumbered him. But though the enemy showed a bold front and were ready to skirmish, yet they evinced no disposition to attack. This puzzled Gen. KILPATRICK somewhat, or rather, strengthened his opinion that a flank movement was in progress. About noon he said: "If the enemy did not attack him in half an hour, he would attack them and find out what they were doing." But before he could carry this plan out, the movements of the enemy became so well understood as to render such an attack unnecessary. As I before mentioned, he therefore maintained his position till Sabbath morning, and then fell back to Culpepper, the Harris Light cavalry and two pieces of artillery covering the rear. The command halted at Culpepper for two hours. At this time Gen. KILPATRICK sent Capt. GRIGGS, of the Harris Light cavalry, with his squadron, all the way back to his former line of battle at James City, on a reconnoissance. Capt. GRIGGS was one of the bravest men in our regiment. He seemed ignorant of fear. He has been known to charge repeatedly at the head of different squadrons of his own regiment, and afterward to accompany other regiments during the same action, as a volunteer, but always in the front line. He executed his orders well, and saw up under the shadow of the Blue Ridge, very large columns of the enemy advancing toward our right with a large wagon train. Meantime, our forces at Culpepper continued their retreat, and when poor GRIGGS arrived there, he found himself cut off. Never thinking of surrender, and also seeing that organized resistance was folly, he gave the command, "Every man for himself." A moment after he was seen to fall from his horse. Lieut. SHAFER was also captured, but the majority of his squadron cut their way through and came in safely. KILPATRICK's division was the last to come through Culpepper, Gen. CUSTER advancing leisurely, his band playing "Yankee Doodle," while his rear-guard was skirmishing with the enemy. After leaving the town, Gen. DAVIS' brigade took the rear, and the majority of the Harris Light cavalry forming the extreme rear-line of skirmishers. Then commenced a series of cavalry fights as brilliant as any ever recorded. They cannot be described, and therefore I shall not attempt it. It is sufficient to say that Gen. KILPATRICK's division, often flanked, and at one time entirely surrounded, did all that brave men could. The General's eye and voice were always where they were needed. He was most ably seconded in his efforts by Gens. DAVIS and CUSTER. Gen. DAVIS, in his dangerous duty of bringing up the rear, continually exposed himself to the enemy's hottest fire, and seemed endowed with a charmed life. Wherever an effective charge could be made, he saw the opportunity, and availed himself of it. The enemy were repeatedly checked and driven off, with bleeding heads and broken ranks, when but a moment before they felt sure of their prey. Gen. KILPATRICK brought his division through in safety, with comparative slight loss. Many who were reported killed, wounded or missing, have since come into their respective regiments.

The Harris Light cavalry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. HARHAUS, bore the brunt of the battle. The Colonel, under the direction of Gen. DAVIES, repeatedly repulsed the enemy, and our rear skirmish line had many a hard encounter. Capt. HENRY GRINTON behaved splendidly, as did also Capts. MITCHELL, HULL, and Sergt. BARKER. At one time the regiment was hard pressed in the rear. A rebel column was approaching on both flanks. The regiment commenced the retrogade movement on a walk. The rebels gained on them. Our boys broke into a trot—the rebels did likewise. In order to effect the retreat in safety a causeway must be reached—so the Harris Light struck into a gallop, and there was a race for this important point. The majority of the regiment passed over in safety, but the rebels struck the rear of our column, causing a scene of the wildest confusion. Oaths, curses, clashing sabres, pistol and carbine shots, bleeding wounds and struggling men and horses, united in presenting an assemblage of sights and sounds that can scarcely be imagined. But our men were far from being panic-stricken, and fought so well that most of them escaped. At this point Capt. DOWNING, of our regiment, with his squadron, was cut off. But he had no thoughts of surrendering; finding that there was no chance for him at the causeway, he struck abruptly off to the rebel right, and cut his way through till he reached Kelly's Ford, which he found too strongly guarded by the enemy. He then went to United States Ford, and found the rebels there also in force. After riding for hours, often at a gallop, he finally swam his horses over at Richardson's Ford, but found the opposite bank so steep that he was obliged to lead up the horses by hand. At length he reached Hartwood Church, and encamped there for the night, and returning by way of Warrenton Junction to Rappahannock Station, brought his command safely in with him. Without intending it, he had performed a very valuable reconnoissance, and received warm praise from his commanding officers. Thus, Monday morning found the division this side of the Rappahannock, dusty, weary, hungry, yet as effective as ever. Both the advance on and retreat from Culpepper, were performed on the Sabbath. The Harris Light cavalry played a conspicuous part in each movement. Leading the van in the advance, and forming the rear line on the retreat, they were ever nearest the enemy. On the advance the regiment captured two cannon and many prisoners. On the retreat it did not lose over a dozen men, and the guns that it supported were brought off in safety. Truly, Gen. KILPATRICK and Gen. DAVIES have reason to be proud of their old regiment, the Harris Light cavalry. E. P. R.

PICTURES OF PALMETTODOM.—An admirable collection of photographs, depicting pleasingly and perfectly every phase of life connected with the military occupation of the South Carolina Sea Islands, has just been published by Mr. H. P. MOORE, of Concord, N. H. There are ninety-four pictures in the collection, comprising a very wide range of subjects, presenting picturesque views of camps and ships; of century-plants, palmettos, moss-draped live-oaks, and other specimens of peculiar and luxuriant tropical vegetation; of negroes in characteristic groupings; of plantation scenes and the homes of the chivalry—in fact, truthfully "holding the mirror up to nature,"—which will be fully appreciated by every admirer of artistic delineation, and more especially by those whom the fortunes of war have made familiar with the scenes and objects so graphically portrayed. Mr. MOORE is an enterprising and excellent young artist, and we venture to say that the patience and labor which he has expended in the production of these very excellent views will be amply rewarded. To those who have nobly spent long months in the Department of the South, enduring the hardships of the camp, as well as to those who have been scarcely less nobly engaged in the care and education of poor and ignorant slaves of "fugitive masters" these pictures will be exceedingly welcome, proving eloquent reminders of a period which must always be memorable in their lives. They may be obtained singly or in sets.

The Philadelphia Running Races.

CANADA WINS TWO RACES.

These races commenced on Tuesday, and were to have continued four days, but were closed after the second day's race for want of public patronage on the part of the respectable portion of the community. They had been disappointed in the racing on the first day, and robbed and cheated by the three-card monte men and pickpockets, who were allowed on the Course, and no check offered to their operations by the proprietors.

The turfmen, who had temporarily leased the Course for the meeting, were therefore compelled to close it on the second day, as there was a greater attendance of thieves and gamblers on that day, and a less attendance by the public—Mr. VALENTINE, the only judge, (and an excellent one in his decisions,) announcing that the lessees had acted with great good sense and prudence in doing so, as it was not to be expected that race-horses would be brought by their owners to run where racing was so poorly patronized.

FIRST DAY'S RACES.

First Race—Was mile heats, $200, for which *Aldebaran*, *John Morgan*, *Hillsborough* and *Idlewild* were entered. *Capt. Moore* was the favorite but did not start, and *Aldebaran* was the next choice on the pools, and won the race, although ED. HAFFERTY, by fine riding and judgment, won the first heat with *John Morgan*.

First Race, Premium $200—Mile Heats.

J. S. Watson's ch. c. *Aldebaran*, by Commodore, out of Nannie Lewis, 3 years	2	1	1
F. G. Murphy's b. h. *John Morgan*, by imported Sovereign, out of Sallie Lewis, 5 years	1	2	2
J. W. Weldon's b. h. *Hillsborough*, by Stockwell, dam by Lancecost, 5 years	3	3	3
T. G. Moore's b. m. *Idlewild*, by Lexington, dam by imported Glencoe, 6 years	drn.		

Time—1:55; 1:47¾; 1:49.

Second Race—Was four-mile heats, between Col. BUSH's *Trovatore* and Mr. F. MORRIS' *Throg's Neck*, for $2,000, but in consequence of *Trovatore* being lame, the Colonel paid forfeit.

Third Race—Continental sweepstakes, $500, for 3-year olds, 2 mile heats, $200 entrance, $100 forfeit.

For this race were entered *Capt. Moore*, *Ben Bruce*, *Lizzie W.*, *Lettie Shannon* and a *Lexington* filly.

Capt. Moore and *Ben Bruce* were all that appeared, and just as they were started the foot of *Bruce's* jockey came out of the stirrup, and he was thrown over his horse's head and hung by the bridle till kicked senseless, when he was taken up and finally brought to by restoratives on the judges' stand. *Bruce* was secured on the back part of the track, and *Capt. Moore* was galloped round for the money.

Third race, Continental Sweepstakes; premium, $500; two mile heats; for three year olds; $200 entrance, $100 forfeit.

J. S. Watson's b. c. *Capt. Moore*, by imported Balrownie, out of Jennie Rose	1
P. C. Rush's b. c. *Ben. Bruce*, by Lexington, dam by Altorf	dis.
J. W. Weldon's b. f. *Lizzie W.*, by imported Scythian, out of Priscilla	p. f.
R. P. Field's b. f. *Lettie Shannon*, by Lexington, out of Sallie Shannon	p. f.
Also, b. f. *Lexington*, out of Magdalene	p. f.

Thus ended a most unsatisfactory day for those who went to see the races, but a harvest was made by the gamblers.

SECOND DAY.

The race for this day was for a purse of $600, three-mile heats, between Mr. HOGAN's (of Montreal) *Thunder* and *Blackbird*. *Thunder* was the favorite, and was ridden by ED. HAFFERTY, while GILPATRICK rode *Blackbird*.

Both heats may be summed up in a few words, namely, that HAFFERTY rode a waiting race in both cases, and pulled *Thunder* until he reached the half-mile post in the third mile, and then passed the black, and won as he liked with *Thunder* a couple of lengths ahead of *Blackbird*.

SUMMARY.

Purse $600—Three-Mile Heats.

D. Reedy names gr. c. *Thunder*, 4 years old, Ed. Hafferty	1	1
Dr. Weldon names black colt *Blackbird*, Gilpatrick	2	2

Time.	1st Mile.	2d Mile.	3d Mile.	Total.
1st heat	2:01	1:59	1:50	5:50
2d heat	1:57	1:57¼	1:50	5:44¼

After the announcement of the indefinite postponement of the races, some owners of horses, turfmen and other sporting men, arranged for a four-mile dash on Friday, for a purse of $500, and a dash of a mile and an eighth for a purse of $150—the horses in both races to be handicapped.

For the first race, *Thunder*, *Blackbird* and *John Morgan* entered, and young HAFFERTY again rode a waiting race, until the last half of the fourth mile, and won easily with the Canadian colt, with *Blackbird* a couple of lengths behind, and half a length in front of *John Morgan*.

SUMMARY.

Subscription Purse $500, for a Handicap four mile dash.

D. Reedy names gr. c. *Thunder*, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet by imported Hedgford, 106 lbs	1
Dr. Weldon's blk. c. *Blackbird*, 4 years old, by imported Albion, 100 lbs	2
P. G. Murphy's b. h. *John Morgan*, 5 years old, by imported Sovereign, dam Sallie Lewis by Glencoe, 104 lbs	3

Time—7:43¾.

The second race was contested for by Dr. WELDON's *Hillsborough*, carrying 100 pounds; *Canary Bird*, carrying 75 pounds, and Mr. MURPHY's *Lexington* filly, carrying 93 pounds; and was won in the easiest style by the *Lexington* filly, the colored jockey SEWELL riding her in this her first race. This was the last of the meeting, which has been very unsatisfactory even to our trotting betting men, who expected a chance for some sport.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

THE EFFECTS OF QUARRELING WITH A CONDUCTOR.

A man named MAURICE BURKE, aged 62 years, residing at No. 62 Mulberry-street, died yesterday from the effects of injuries accidentally received on the Third-avenue Railroad, under the following circumstances. On the 30th of September last, the deceased, with his wife and two children, one aged 11 years and the other 4, were riding down town, on their return from Jones' Wood, in a Third-avenue car. A dispute arose between BURKE and the conductor in reference to the fare. BURKE insisted that he should be charged nothing for the ride of his youngest child; the conductor on the contrary was steadfast in his purpose to charge half fare for this child, in pursuance, as he said of the established rules of the Company. BURKE became very excited upon the subject, and in his zeal to defend his rights, he blocked up the platform so that passengers could not get on or off. The Conductor finally became impatient, and told BURKE he must either get off the car or take a seat inside, at the same time making a movement to compel him to do one or the other. BURKE then caught the Conductor by the beard and the coat collar, and in the struggle they both fell from the platform to the ground. BURKE had one of his legs fractured and he was otherwise so much injured, that he died at Bellvue Hospital, yesterday, from the effects. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body, when the above facts were elicited. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that deceased, MAURICE BURKE, came to his death from a fracture of the leg received while being removed from a Third-avenue car, and we exonerate the Conductor from all blame in the matter." The number of the car upon which this accident occurred did not transpire. The deceased was a native of Ireland.

The Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 24.

While Mr. A. J. ROGERS, of Sussex County, was addressing a meeting at Deckerstown last evening, some missiles were thrown in from the outside. Mr. ROGERS retorted in loud and severe language. Soon after the building was on fire and entirely destroyed, with an adjoining stable, containing 17 horses, two of which belonged to Mr. ROGERS.

Whole loss, $30,000.

SCENE IN THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.

DEAL LIGHTLY WITH THE ERRING.

Justice Connolly and His Self-Respect.

On Saturday at the Court of Sessions, held by Justices CONNOLLY, WELSH and STEERS, a case was tried in which Mr. PURDY, who keeps a public house at Eighty-first-street and Bloomingdale Road, was complainant, and one MULLIN defendant. It was charged that during the July riots the prisoner and a companion entered Mr. PURDY's house, threatened to close him up with a crowd or "clean him out;" also that they demanded oysters and liquors without pay; that upon Mr. P. refusing them they set upon and beat him; that a boy was sent for an officer, but MULLIN prevented him from going by threatening to kill him. MULLIN was convicted. A difference arose in the Court as to his punishment. Justice WELSH was for giving him four months in the Penitentiary; Justice STEERS was for one month, and Justice CONNOLLY for making it still lighter.

He saw he did not believe in making so much of a "little porter-house fight;" Justice WELSH remarked that he saw nothing so disreputable in the manufacture or sale of porter, that this offence should be taken out of its due course of punishment. Justice CONNOLLY replied, with considerable warmth, "That that remark came very properly from a man who emanated from a cellar porter-house." Justice WELSH to such a remark had too much dignity to reply. Thereupon Justice CONNOLLY proceeded to sentence the prisoner to one month's imprisonment in the *City* prison!

After the prisoner was convicted, and before sentence, Mr. PURDY offered to testify that the prisoner, in company with another man, had visited him, and threatened him with violence should he prosecute the case. Justice CONNOLLY did not have him sworn, and proceeded to bestow his lenient sentence for a scandalous crime.

After passing sentence, although the calendar was not exhausted and counsel were pressing motions, Justice CONNOLLY ordered an adjournment, remarking aloud that a proper sense of self-respect forbade that he should sit longer in the company of Justice WELSH!

Naval Movements.

MEN-OF-WAR TO DEPART FROM NEW-YORK.

The following men-of-war, which were ordered by the Navy Department to prepare for sea at this port, are now ready to depart and will probably get their sailing orders within a few days. Of course, we cannot print the destination:

Name.	Rate.	Description.
Penobscot	second	Navy-built gunboat.
Mary Sandford	second	Adams' Ex. Co. vessel.
Neptune	second	Purchased vessel.
Pembina	second	Navy-built gunboat.
Glaucus	second	Purchased steamer.
Dinsmore	second	Purchased steamer.
Iras	second	Purchased steamer.
Gov. Buckingham	second	Purchased steamer.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Orders have been received here from the Navy Department to dispatch a large force of United States sailors to the South Atlantic blockading squadron now at Charleston. The men are in course of preparation for their destination on board of the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and will probably leave this port to-morrow. A vessel, the *Augusta Dinsmore*, has been designated by Admiral PAULDING to convey the men, and they will probably reach Charleston before two weeks. They are intended for the different iron-clads and wooden ships now engaged in the attack on Charleston, many of them being intended to replace others whose times have expired in the squadron. Two or three officers from this station, and also other officers destined for different ships off Charleston, will accompany them.

A NEW IRON-CLAD CONTRACTED FOR.

DONALD MCKAY the famous shipbuilder, has received a contract from the Navy Department to build an iron-clad vessel-of-war, and we understand he has commenced operations already. She is to be called the *Nauset*, to be 225 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 9 feet depth of hold. The armament of two heavy guns will be stationed in the turret. The hull of the vessel will be divided so that in fact there are two distinct hulls, but fastened together so as to leave an opening of two feet between each hull. This space is used as a water tank, which in action will be filled with water, and add doubly to secure the vessel against torpedoes and infernal machines. The armor will be in plates four inches thick, placed against a wood backing four feet thick. The wooden deck is to be 15 inches in thickness, over which is put an armor two inches thick. She will be tastefully fitted up. She will have two independent engines, which work two propellers. Her speed is calculated at about nine knots an hour.

Democratic Conventions.

The Democratic Nominating Convention of the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, met Friday evening at the Mansion House, on the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, to nominate a candidate for the State Senate. After an informal ballot, resulting in 15 votes for ALEXANDER WARD, of the Twenty-second Ward, and the same number for GEO. W. MCCLEAN, of the Twenty-first, a formal ballot was taken with precisely the like issue, after which, without making a choice, the Convention adjourned to meet at the same time and place, on Monday next. The Democratic Judiciary Convention of the Seventh Judicial District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, met also, last evening, at JACOB AHLE's Brewery, No. 154, in Fifty-fourth-street, and unanimously recommended for nomination, JOHN A. STEMMLER, for Civil Justice. All the Wards were represented and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, with the usual recommendations, and report the same at the Convention to be held on Tuesday evening next.

Gen. Dix Nominated for the Mayoralty.

THE REGULAR REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL.

The Regular Representative Democracy at Cooper Institute on Friday evening, nominated by acclamation Maj.-Gen JOHN A. DIX for Mayor of the City.

They have called a Mass Meeting in favor of the representation of the masses for next Tuesday evening at Cooper Institute.

Destructive Fire in a Chemical Manufactory—Loss about $15,000.

At about 5½ oclock A. M. yesterday morning a fire broke out in the premises No. 110 East Twenty-ninth-street, owned by JOHN CURRIE, and occupied by the firm of Messrs. INES & WYNANS as a chemical manufactory. Mr. CURRIE's loss on the building is about $7,000, said to be fully insured in City Companies, the names of which could not be ascertained. The loss of Messrs. INES & WYNANS is fully $8,000. They are uninsured. The fire originated in the dying-room of the establishment. Fire Marshal BAKER was yesterday engaged in investigating the case.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. HOGAN.—The obsequies of Lieut. JAMES HOGAN, of the Ninety-third regiment N. Y. S. N. G., will take place this afternoon, and will be very largely attended. The two new regiments, viz.: the Ninety-third, Col. GEORGE B. HALL, and Col. BOOLE's corps, will parade together on this occasion. The following are the regimental orders of the day:

HEADQUARTERS, COL. BOOLE'S REGT. N. Y. S. N. G.
JEFFERSON MARKET DRILL ROOMS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—The officers and members of companies now organized for this command are hereby notified to assemble on Tompkins-Square, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, in citizens' dress (dark clothes) crape on left arm, to attend the funeral of JAMES HOGAN, (late Second Lieut. of Company G, Ninety-third Regiment (Col. GEORGE B. HALL,) N. Y. S. N. G.

Commandants of Companies will be prompt at the time specified and report the arrival of their Companies to the Adjutant. By order,

F. I. A. BOOLE, Col. Commanding.

CHAS. F. LEOW, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS NINETY-THIRD REG'T, N. Y. S. N. G.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—Second Lieut. JAMES HOGAN, Company G, of this regiment, died on the 23d inst. The funeral will take place from No. 312 East Ninth street, on Sunday, 25th inst. This command will parade on that occasion in citizens' dress, (dark clothes,) crape on left arm.

Commandants will cause their respective companies to assemble on Tompkins-square, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. Field, Staff and Band at same time and place.

Commandants of companies will report to the Adjutant at No. 263 East Tenth-street as soon as their companies arrive upon the ground.

Officers and members of Col. F. I. A. BOOLE's and Col. VINCENT L. KING's regiments are requested to join at the time and place above designated.

By order, GEO. B. HALL, Col. Com'g.
W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Capt. and Acting Adj't.

THE ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—HELP GREATLY NEEDED.—The Ladies of the Rose Hill Soldiers' Relief Association are in need of delicacies, such as butter, chickens, eggs, apples, jellies, and similar articles for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in this City and vicinity. There are in these hospitals many discharged soldiers, who are not cared for by the Government, and whose sufferings are greatly alleviated by the Ladies of this Association; but they can do but little unless their efforts are seconded by the charitably disposed and patriotic citizens. The Trustees of Ward School No. 14, in Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, have kindly furnished a room for a depot, where articles may be sent, and it is hoped that this appeal will be promptly responded to, as the soldiers are in immediate want of the aid asked. The receipt of any articles sent to the above depot will be promptly acknowledged by Mrs. CHARLES S. WESTCOTT, No. 148 West Twenty-fifth-street.

MCKEON DEMOCRACY, TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—The McKeonites in the Twenty-second Ward claim the only regular Democratic nomination for the Assembly, (Thirteenth District,) in the person of THOS. RYAN. He received the full vote of the delegation on Thursday night, and is considered as indorsed by Tammany. His election his friends are sanguine of, despite his two opponents are declared to be "irregular." What is "regular" just about these times with the Democracy it would be hard to discover; never was there such a mixing up of the various elements.

THE CORRUPTIONS OF OUR CITY GOVERNMENT—DR. CROOK'S SERMON TO-NIGHT.—We comply with the earnest wishes of many friends in calling special attention to the sermon to be preached this evening in the Seventeenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., who has chosen for his subject: "The Duty of Good Citizens in Relation to the Corruptions of Our City Government." This novel pulpit-theme will at once attract great and universal interest. The citizens of the Eighteenth Ward especially are invited to attend with their families.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This ever-popular place of resort is now crowded daily and nightly by the thousand-and-one varieties of amusement for the taste and intellect there provided. It is scarcely possible to mention even the main features of the great show-wizard's programme. Monsieur ALEXANDER, the magician, the giant boy, the moving wax figures, the tropical colored fish, &c., are only eclipsed by the afternoon and evening spectral illusions. The celebrated brothers SANDFORD, and the delightful ballet troupe to which they belong, will continue their performances throughout the present week.

MOVEMENTS IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following transfers in the Police Department were announced yesterday at Headquarters: Sergt. VAUGHAN, of the Twenty-first, to the Seventh; Sergt. GAY, from the Seventh to the Twenty-first Precinct; Sergt. BANFIELD, from the First to the Eighteenth; Sergt. HIGGINS, from the Second to the Thirteenth; Sergt. BIRD, from the Thirteenth to the Second; Sergt. MONMOUTH B. WILSON, late of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, is acting as Captain of the Second during the illness of Capt. SQUIRES.

TWO CHILDREN SCALDED TO DEATH.—A child three years old, named JOSEPH M. MAHER, residing with his parents at No. 307 Madison-street, was scalded to death early yesterday morning, by accidentally falling into a tub of boiling water. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest.... Coroner RANNEY yesterday held an inquest on the body of THOMAS KEENA, aged two years, son of JAMES KEENA, of Forty-second-street, who died from scalds accidentally received by the upsetting of a kettle of hot water. A verdict of "death from accidental scalds" was rendered.

KILLED BY A TRUCK.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of THOMAS LEE, lately residing at No. 193 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The testimony in the case showed that deceased was accidently knocked down and run over by one of the Messrs. STUARTS sugar carts, driven by a man whose *name is unknown*. LEE was taken to the New-York Hospital where he died. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

TIN PLATE, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS.—The United Tin Plate, Copper and Sheet-Iron Workers held a large mass meeting on Thursday evening at the Bowery Garden, when it was unanimously resolved that an advance of 25 cents on the dollar be asked, to take effect on and after Monday next, the 26th. Should any, in consequence, be thrown out of employment, the Union resolved it would sustain them.

DROWNED.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body of JACOB BAUR, a native of Germany, aged 23 years, who was found floating in the water at the foot of Houston-street, North River. The deceased was recently employed on a barge, and had been missing since the 17th inst. A verdict of "drowned" was rendered.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A STATION-HOUSE.—A woman named ELLEN RUSSELL, who had applied for lodgings at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, accidentally fell down a flight of stairs leading to the cells, broke her right leg, and otherwise injured herself so much that it is believed she cannot recover. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—Rev. T. N. HASKELL, of Boston, (formerly of Washington, D. C.,) will deliver the first of a series of discourses under the auspices of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the University-place Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. POTTS,) corner of Tenth-street.

PEOPLES' UNION.—At a meeting of the Peoples' Union Convention, held at Lincoln Hall, corner of Houston and Allen streets, Thursday evening, JOHN D. BAILEY, fire and military editor of the *Sunday Mercury*, was unanimously nominated for Senator of the Fifth District—Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

PREACHING AT THE NEW-ENGLAND ROOMS.—Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue, will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, to-day, at 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

UNION SENATOR, SEVENTH DISTRICT.—At an adjourned meeting of the Seventh Senatorial Union Convention, held at Washington Hall, Harlem, on the 23d inst., Mr. CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE was nominated as candidate for Senator.

DENNIS MCCABE, a member of the Legislature from this City in 1862, and well known in certain political circles, died at his residence in the Nineteenth Ward, at a late hour on Saturday evening. Disease, consumption.

ADDRESS BY HON. ERASTUS BROOKS.—Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS will deliver an address at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening, on the "Life and Character of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN."

AN ANNIVERSARY.—The John-street M. E. Church will celebrate its Ninety-fifth Anniversary day by appropriate services.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, MONDAY, OCT. 26.—Nos. 75, 76, 26, 33.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morning Star, from New-Orleans.—C. H. Thompson, Peter Dillur and wife, A. Slaughter, J. H. Plasted, L. Kayser, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Garke and child, S. W. Robinson, L. Bowman, P. D. Richards, Geo. Smith, Joseph Dreyfres, H. Sunduk, J. Luville, H. Crocker, H. C. Wingate, Lieut. Remington, J. A. Murfey and son, Mrs. Lochatt and two children, T. W. Marsden, Capt. H. Crounce, H. M. Beach and wife, Capt. S. S. Rockwood, Mrs. J. C. Grandidier, J. H. Cauldwell, L. L. Davis, Mr. Bridwin, Mrs. C. David and two children, N. Yocun, H. T. Dolhonde, A. David, R. H. McMillian, T. B. Thorpe, and 34 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 24—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Alexander Smith, Mrs. Wooley, Miss B. Harts, Miss Mitchell, Charles Condell, James H. Benson, Wm. E. Morris, Wm. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Potts, Miss Baxter, Miss Alexander Baxter, Miss C. Baxter, C. Wilkes, wife and three children, Frederick Woodcock, J. Tournade Fils, P. C. Browne, Wm. A. Barleire, Wm A. Nettleton, Mr. Cotter, E. A. Boyd, Mr. Fogliardi, A. B. St. Martin, Mrs. M. Saunders, Capt. Neville and wife, C. Wilks and family, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 21 | Sun sets..... 5 07 | Moon sets.. 5 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 08 | Gov. Island.. 6 57 | Hell Gate.. 8 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Oct. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Columbia, Barton, Havana and New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Olympus, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Mayflower, Robinson, Washington, James Hand; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Samuel L. Brewster, Bird, Washington, R. Coffin & Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Liverpool, Chamberlain, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Emerald, Luce, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Ellen Ruger, (Norw.,) Hoyce, London, Ruger Bros.

Barks Enterprise, Johnson, Glasgow, Murdock & Smythe; Alexander Duff, Neal, Demarara, D. Trowbridge; Rechabite, Norton, Matamoras, Brett, Son & Co.; Laura, (Brem.,) Smicht, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Northwood, (Br.,) Lane, Vera Cruz, F. Alexander & Son; Courant, (Br.,) Wade, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn.

Brigs Sybil, (Br.,) Townsend, Turks Island, W. T. Frink & Co.; Averella, (Br.,) Trask, Laguayra, McCeal & Frink; Orient, (Br.,) Bannister, Harbor Grace, Green & Curry; Amazon, (Br.,) Binn, St. John, N. F., R. Dinwiddie & Co.

Schooners Fowler, (Br.,) Crosby, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; Vivid, (Br.,) Burg ss, St John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Sarah L., Waite, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah Louisa, Foot, Alexandria, L. D. Pratt; Caroline, Rogers, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Belle R. Hull, Holmes, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Moonlight, Stowles, Alexandria, E. R. Aumach; Ocean Wave, Zooluff, York River, F. J. Campbell; Nicola, Ingalls, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais, Jed Frye & Co.; Corvo, Holbrook, Baltimore, W. S. Brown & Co.; Cyclone, Babbidge, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Pearl, Lark, Bridgeton, Van Brunt & Slaght; Alba, Macy, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; D. B. Bayles, Jayne, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Kelly, Prior, York River, F. J. Campbell; Mary Eliza, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Morris, Edmonds, Washington, Mott Bedell; Wm. Hunter, Eldridge, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloops Mary Atwater, Warner, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; E. Brown, Mason, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Planter, Freeman, Sag Harbor, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Morning Star, Courteney, New-Orleans 17th inst., and Havana 20th, at 1 P. M., with passengers to J. A. Raynor.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Teal, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to U S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Davies, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Conqueror, Boutelle, Havre Oct. 13, in ballast, with 114 passengers to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had 1 birth. Crossed the Banks between lat. 44 and 45, and had clear weather; saw no ice. Oct. 13, lat. 43 06, lon. 44 50, signalized a British ship showing Nos. 6, 7, 29, 3d distinguishing pennant. 18th, lat 44, lon. 56 40, signalized a British steamer, bound W. 23d, off Montauk exchanged signals with a British ship, bound W., showing Nos. 3 6 1 4, 3d distinguishing pennant.

Ship Malabar, (Fr.,) Outre, Havre Sept. 1, with mdse. and 161 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool Sept. 15, with coal to Zerega & Co. Has had light variable winds the entire passage.

Ship Siam, (of London,) Graves, London, and Land's End, in ballast to I. W. Cameron. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Bark Annie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kinney, Bristol Sept. 16, with iron to C. C. Duncan & Co. First 15 days had strong N. W. and W. N. W. winds, since that light variable winds and calms. 5th inst., lat. 45 02, lon. 32 08, was boarded from French lugger Desire Gustave, of Dieppe, from Grand Bank for Bordeaux, with crew sick with scurvy; supplied her with stores. 8th, lat. 46 10, lon. 36 50, passed a bark waterlogged and abandoned; had bowsprit and lower masts standing; masts bright, topgallant bulwarks and after house white; had been stripped of everything except part of lower rigging. 22d, lat. 40 20, lon. 70, during a strong wind from N., carried away jibboom.

Bark Maria Argentina, (Ital.,) Pinardo, Cardiff 43 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Anna Bell, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Taylor, Glace Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Courier, (Br., of London,) Carington, Bathurst, W. C. A., Sept. 21, with hides and nuts to Bierwith & Rosholl. Left no vessels.

Brig Isabella, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Denver, Sydney, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe.

Brig Ann Lovitt, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Gatchell, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Cates, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Catharine Nichols, Grant, Frankfort for Fort Delaware.

Brig Henry C. Brooks, Miller, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to E. F. Small & Co.

Brig Forest State, Harriman, New-Haven.

Brig A. Taylor, Oliver, Dighton, in ballast.

Brig Billow, Reed, Providence, in ballast.

Brig Sea Breeze, Cole, Dighton.

Schr. Edwin, Grice, Eastport 18 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Eastport 7 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Kossuth, Branscomb, Franklin 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Alicope, Collamer, Bangor 7 ds., with potatoes to B. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Boundary, Davis, Machias, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Lucy Orcutt, James, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. T. S. Hammond, Crain, Eastport 7 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Life Boat, Reed, Newburyport, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Charles H. Northam, Pelton, Elizabethport for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Shaw, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Minnie Arnold, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) McKinzie, Martinique 22 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Providence for Port Ewen.

Schr. Pallas, Pendleton, Rockland with lime.

Schr. H. K. Dunton, Sherman, Providence.

Schr. Albion, Gott, Rockland with lime.

Schr. Otis, Ames, Rockland with lime.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Rockland with lime.

Schr. Lyndon, Torgee, Providence.

Schr. Mary, Smith, Providence.

Schr. James English, Kendrick, Providence.

Schr. S. E. Evans, Hammond, Baltimore 6 ds., coal.

Schr. J. T. Way, Inman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. President, Hall, Stonington for Port Ewen.

Schr. L. & M. Wilson, Harvey, Newport.

Schr. Sea Shell, Taylor, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Bentley, Westerly for Rondout.

Schr. E. A. Conklin, Soper, Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. Avail, Carter, Providence.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Gentile, Gatchell, Rockland with lime.

Schr. Oratavia, Jameson, Rockland with lime.

Schr. Prize, Mayo, Eastport 7 ds., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Minerva, Jefferson, Fall River for Washington.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Eldridge, Salem.

Schr. Convent, Pendleton, New-Bedford for Eastport.

Schr. Volant, Lord, Dighton.

Schr. Annie M. Dawson, (Br.,) ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Everett, Delano, Provincetown, fish.

Schr. Empire, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Julia Grace, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Florence, Snow, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Kelly, Wellfleet, with fish.

Schr. Republic, Soule, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. N. Berry, Mills, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. Olive Avery, Carter, Vinalhaven, with stone.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston, to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. Angeline, Hix, Rockland, with stone.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Carr, Providence.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

BELOW—A Br. ship.

WIND—Sunset, N, with rain.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Bremen, (Brem.,) Virginia, (Br.,) Columbia, George Cromwell; City of Limerick.

U. S. steam transport De Molay.

Ships Sirius, (Brem.,) A. M. Lawrence.

Barks Wye, (Br.,) Teresa, (Dan.,) Jane Alice, (Br.)

Brigs Edwin, (Br.,) T. B. Wattson, Abby Fenno, (Br.)

Schooners Mary and Elizabeth, J. P. Anger, Oliver Booth, Lima, (Br.,) Maryland, C. L. Orrison, Matilda, (Br.,) Guido, (Br.,) F. Pager, Hanover.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., Oct. 22, P. M.—Arr. bark Aristides, New-York for Boston; schrs. Sea Bird, Georgetown for do.; S. J. Vaughan, Philadelphia for do.; Rebecca and Harriet, Melville, New-York for do.; Bremen, Elizabethport for do.; Golden Gate, New-York for do.; Campbell, Baltimore for Portland; J. W. Hines, Albany for do.; R. G. Whilden, Boston for Philadelphia. Sld. bark R. Colcord; schr. C. L. Sparks.

Returned on account of head wind—Brigs Adelina, Calhoun and Rogers; schr. Defiance and others.

23d—Arr. schrs. Aklam, Elizabethport for Boston; Gen. Taylor, New-York for do.

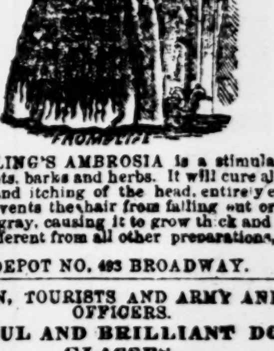
In port at 8 A. M.—The above arrivals, brig Crocus, and several schooners.

Spoken, &c.

Venus—ship, bound E., signalized 6th inst., lat. 39 20, lon. 31 58.

Irene—Br. ship, from Quebec for Liverpool, 16th inst., lat. 44, lon. 54 30.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING.
No. 493 BROADWAY,
Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.



Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

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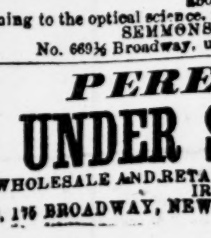

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer, SEMMONS, Oculists-Optician.

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